



CITY OF MANCHESTER.

ABRIDGED
REPORT

ON THE

Health of the City of Manchester

FOR

1944,

BY

C. METCALFE BROWN,

M.D., D.P.H., BARRISTER-AT-LAW,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE,
1944-1945.

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Deputy Chairman.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL, MANCHESTER, 2.

29th July, 1945.

My Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Members of the Council,

I beg to submit the report on the health of the City for the year 1944. As in previous war years, the report is in summary form only, mainly because of shortage of labour and the necessity of conserving paper.

The Registrar General estimates the civilian population at 614,760 as compared with 599,300 in 1943. The total populations were 732,900 in 1938 and 772,090 in 1931.

The number of live births registered during the year was 12,204, of which 6,254 were males and 5,950 females. This represents a rate of 19.85 per 1,000 of the population, which is 1.19 higher than the rate for 1943. It is the highest recorded birth rate since 1923. The total births include 965 which were illegitimate, giving a rate of 79.1 per 1,000 live births. This is 11.7 higher than 1943.

The number of stillbirths registered in 1944 was 367, giving a rate of 29.19 per 1,000 total births (live and still), the lowest ever recorded. The rate for 1943 was 35.02.

During the year there were 8,731 deaths, 4,538 males and 4,193 females. The annual rate was 14.20 per 1,000 of the population and is 1.30 lower than the rate for the preceding year.

The death rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births was 53.59 as compared with 60.88 for the year 1943. The rate is the lowest ever recorded in Manchester, the next lowest being that for 1943. The rate for England and Wales was 46. The number of illegitimate deaths under 1 year was 77, giving a rate of 79.79 per 1,000 illegitimate births.

Deaths from all puerperal causes are represented by a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 live and still births, which is 0.50 lower than the rate for 1943 and is the lowest ever recorded for Manchester and lower than the rate for the whole country. This is made up of 0.64 for puerperal and post abortive sepsis and 1.19 for other puerperal causes. Comparable figures for the average of the past five years are 2.45, 0.84, and 1.61. The maternal mortality rate for England and Wales during 1944 was 1.93.

Deaths from cancer numbered 1,286, giving a rate of 2.09 per 1,000 of the population. The number of deaths for 1943 was 1,280 and the rate 2.14. The average annual death rate for the past 5 years is 2.02, and the figure for England and Wales for 1944, 1.90.

The deaths from all forms of tuberculosis numbered 559. Of this number, 491 were due to pulmonary tuberculosis. The rate for all forms of tuberculosis was 0.91, that for pulmonary tuberculosis being 0.80 and non-pulmonary 0.11. This is a reduction of 0.16 for all forms, 0.11 for pulmonary, and 0.05 for non-pulmonary. The average annual rates for the past five years were 1.15 for all forms, 1.00 for pulmonary and 0.15 for non-pulmonary. The rate for England and Wales in 1944 was 0.63 for all forms, comprising pulmonary 0.53 and non-pulmonary 0.10. The number of deaths and the death rates for pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis are the lowest ever recorded for Manchester, but are still much higher than the rates for the country generally.

Following the request of the Registrar General, notifications of infectious diseases are now corrected quarterly and any found not to be true cases are deducted. During the year, incidence of measles showed an increase, 6,736 cases being notified as against 4,419 in 1943.

Incidence in the following shows a decrease :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Cases notified</i>	
	1944	1943
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	4	20
Scarlet Fever	1,539	1,992
Diphtheria	266	791
Whooping Cough	2,003	3,277
Pneumonia	979	1,374
Dysentery	274	290

The incidence of other infectious diseases was in no way abnormal.

During the year there were 266 cases of diphtheria, of whom 6 died, giving a case fatality of 2·26 per cent. Included in the above were 23 cases, but no deaths, in children under 15 years of age who had been immunised, whereas in non-immunised children under 15 years, 173 cases and 5 deaths occurred.

The number of children under 15 years of age immunised in 1944 was 6,386 and 563 received their first injection. At the present time 70 per cent. of the children under 15 years of age have been immunised, the percentage in age groups being 48 in 0 to 5 years, and 81 in 5 to 15 years, based on the Registrar General's estimated child population for Manchester.

The statistics detailed above indicate in general the most satisfactory experience ever recorded in the history of public health in Manchester and, following as they do a progressive improvement in recent years, may well be regarded by the citizens of Manchester with much satisfaction. There is still, however, much room for improvement and the recent rapid progress should but strengthen our resolve to use every endeavour to ensure that progress will be maintained. Much will depend on the standard of nutrition which is attained in future years and on the rate of provision of new houses.

The state of housing in the City is one of extreme gravity. A high proportion of the existing houses are unfit for human habitation and the demand for houses of any kind is greater than the supply. The City Council and the public are fully aware of the urgency of the situation and of the necessity of pressing forward to the limit of capacity in providing houses as rapidly as possible.

As in previous years, I express my grateful thanks to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee and to my colleagues of the Public Health and other Departments for their support and collaboration during the year.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES METCALFE BROWN.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The following are general statistics for the year 1944 :—

Area of the City in acres	.. .. .	27,255
Census population for year 1931	.. .. . <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div>Males .. 360,976</div> <div>Females 405,402</div> </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">}</div> </div>	.. .. . 766,378
Estimated population at the middle of year 1944	.. .. . <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div>Males .. 289,560</div> <div>Females 325,200</div> </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">}</div> </div>	.. .. . 614,760
No. of persons per acre	.. .. .	23
Persons married per 1,000 of population	.. .. .	17.99
Live Births	.. .. . <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div>Males .. 6,254</div> <div>Females 5,950</div> </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">}</div> </div>	.. .. . 12,204
Live-birth rate per 1,000 of population	.. .. .	19.85
Still-births	.. .. . <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div>Males .. 198</div> <div>Females 169</div> </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">}</div> </div>	.. .. . 367
Still-births rate per 1,000 total births	.. .. .	29.19
Deaths	.. .. . <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div>Males .. 4,538</div> <div>Females 4,193</div> </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">}</div> </div>	.. .. . 8,731
Recorded annual death-rate per 1,000 of population	.. .. . <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">{</div> <div style="display: flex; flex-direction: column; align-items: center;"> <div>Males .. 15.67</div> <div>Females 12.89</div> </div> <div style="margin-left: 10px;">}</div> </div>	.. .. . 14.20
Deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births	.. .. .	53.59
Maternal mortality per 1,000 live and still births	.. .. .	1.83
Excess of registered births over deaths	.. .. .	3,473
Percentage of mortality occurring in public institutions	.. .. .	49.48

No. of occupied Structurally Separate Dwellings at the Census in April, 1931	..	177,430
No. of persons per occupied Structurally Separate Dwelling (Census 1931)	.. ..	4.32
No. of persons per house 1944 (Based on 199,026 houses connected with the water supply within the City)	.. .. .	3.08
No. of new houses erected during 1944 :—		
By Local Authority	.. .. .	Nil
By other bodies for persons	.. .. .	1

Birth Rate, Death Rate, and Analysis of Mortality, 1944.

	BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years)	Total Deaths (under one year)
England and Wales	17.6	0.50	11.6	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.12	4.8	46
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London..	20.3	0.64	13.7	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.10	7.3	52
148 Smaller Towns, estimated Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at Census	20.9	0.61	12.4	0.00	—	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.11	4.4	44
London Administrative County	15.0	0.42	15.7	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.01	0.08	10.1	61
Manchester	19.8	0.60	14.2	—	—	0.01	—	0.04	0.01	0.08	6.0	54

A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1944.

Registrar General's Return.

CAUSES OF DEATH	AGES AT DEATH								
	Male	Female	At All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 Year and Under 5 Years	5 Years and Under 15 Years	15 Years and Under 45 Years	45 Years and Under 65 Years	65 Years and Over
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	6	2	8	2	5	1	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	13	13	26	13	13	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria... .. .	5	1	6	—	—	5	—	1	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	275	216	491	—	3	4	275	174	35
Other forms of Tuberculosis	37	31	68	5	13	12	21	14	3
Syphilitic Diseases	29	21	50	5	—	—	6	24	15
Influenza	17	33	50	4	2	—	5	10	29
Measles	6	3	9	2	7	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioen- cephalitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Acute Infectious Encephalitis ..	4	9	13	—	—	—	4	7	2
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M.), Uterus (F.) ..	69	71	140	—	—	—	3	67	70
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	142	108	250	—	—	—	14	109	127
Cancer of Breast	2	101	103	—	—	—	19	46	38
Cancer of All other Sites... ..	487	306	793	—	1	1	60	353	378
Diabetes	26	49	75	—	—	2	9	22	42
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions ..	326	501	827	—	—	—	23	220	584
Heart Disease	960	990	1950	—	—	8	141	511	1290
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	145	135	280	—	—	—	11	80	189
Bronchitis	496	295	791	17	2	2	43	264	463
Pneumonia	209	148	357	109	19	3	25	75	126
Other Respiratory Diseases	67	37	104	3	—	2	16	49	34
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum..	57	20	77	—	—	—	11	35	31
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	42	31	73	72	1	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	18	6	24	—	2	7	5	5	5
Other Digestive Diseases	77	107	184	8	5	3	18	70	80
Nephritis	108	118	226	—	—	2	44	63	117
Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis	—	8	8	—	—	—	8	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	—	15	15	—	—	—	15	—	—
Premature Birth	83	81	164	164	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, and Infantile Diseases	122	83	205	177	9	2	12	3	2
Suicide	43	22	65	—	—	—	19	30	16
Road Traffic Accidents	59	20	79	—	7	15	8	27	22
Other Violent Causes	118	83	201	23	10	17	31	50	70
All other Causes	489	529	1018	50	17	10	84	137	720
Totals... ..	4538	4193	8731	654	116	96	931	2446	4488

A table showing the mortality rates due to various causes, etc., from 1911 onwards appears at the end of the report.

Manchester—Estimated Populations. Annual Rates of Marriages, Births, and Deaths (a) from All Causes, (b) from Specified Causes, and (c) Infantile Mortalities; also the Percentages to Total Deaths of Inquest Cases and of Deaths in Public Institutions; also Quinquennial Averages, 1871—1944.

Year	Estimated Population (Mean)	Marriage Rate per 1,000 persons living	Annual Rates per 1,000 persons living										Percentage to Total Deaths		Infantile Mortality	Year		
			Deaths (all causes)	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Typhus Fever	Enteric Fever	Simple Continued Fever	Diarrhoea	Violence	Inquest Cases			Deaths in Public Institutions	
1871-1875	477,344	24.6	38.9	28.3	0.26	0.64	1.08	0.08	0.78	0.14	0.43	0.21	1.95	0.94	7.2	13.4	198	.. 1871-1875
1876-1880	509,802	18.6	38.7	26.2	0.24	0.53	1.07	0.13	0.84	0.08	0.29	0.11	1.26	0.89	7.5	14.3	172	.. 1876-1880
1881-1885	542,746	17.9	35.1	23.6	0.04	0.71	0.48	0.10	0.68	0.05	0.20	0.03	0.99	0.72	7.0	15.9	175	.. 1881-1885
1886-1890	575,630	16.6	33.4	24.6	0.02	0.83	0.50	0.32	0.54	0.02	0.30	0.01	1.08	0.78	6.9	17.7	183	.. 1886-1890
1891-1895	517,801	16.9	33.2	23.6	0.03	0.62	0.26	0.27	0.64	0.00	0.24	0.01	1.19	0.77	7.1	19.2	186	.. 1891-1895
1896-1900	539,599	18.2	32.5	22.7	..	0.89	0.20	0.13	0.53	0.00	0.18	0.01	1.69	0.73	7.1	20.2	192	.. 1896-1900
1901-1905	554,355	17.4	30.9	20.1	0.01	0.55	0.19	0.22	0.41	0.00	0.13	0.00	1.15	0.72	7.1	24.4	173	.. 1901-1905
1906-1910	660,049	17.0	28.1	17.7	..	0.54	0.16	0.17	0.37	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.76	0.68	7.4	27.3	147	.. 1906-1910
1911-1915	720,565	17.9	25.3	16.5	..	0.51	0.12	0.14	0.26	..	0.06	..	0.83	0.66	7.4	29.2	133	.. 1911-1915
1916-1920	B 746,909 D 699,325	18.4	19.9	15.7	..	0.28	0.04	0.08	0.24	..	0.02	0.00	0.33	0.55	6.3	29.7	105	.. 1916-1920
1921-1925	751,080	16.8	20.6	13.9	..	0.25	0.07	0.10	0.21	..	0.01	..	0.31	0.45	5.7	37.4	96	.. 1921-1925
1926-1930	752,840	16.6	17.5	13.9	..	0.18	0.02	0.11	0.14	..	0.01	..	0.29	0.50	4.8	42.8	88	.. 1926-1930
1931-1935	759,180	17.1	15.3	13.4	..	0.11	0.02	0.10	0.08	..	0.00	..	0.15	0.54	4.8	48.3	77	.. 1931-1935
1936-1940	712,660	21.4	15.2	14.3	..	0.07	0.00	0.09	0.04	..	0.00	..	0.10	0.70	4.9	52.0	71	.. 1936-1940
1941	601,840	23.8	16.4	16.4	..	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.11	..	..	..	0.19	1.19	6.4	50.7	84	.. .. 1941
1942	601,900	21.7	17.1	14.7	..	0.03	0.00	0.05	0.03	..	0.01	..	0.15	0.57	4.7	53.4	65	.. .. 1942
1943	599,300	17.3	18.7	15.5	..	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.07	..	0.00	..	0.15	0.59	5.1	53.6	61	.. .. 1943
1944	614,760	18.0	19.9	14.2	..	0.02	..	0.01	0.04	..	..	..	0.12	0.57	4.9	49.5	54	.. .. 1944

Quinquennial Average

The populations and rates prior to 1891 are those for the Unions of Manchester, Chorlton, and Prestwich, which have been taken as approximately representing "Manchester."

The City was extended to include Moss Side and Withington in November, 1904, Gorton and Levenshulme in November, 1909, and Wythenshawe, April, 1931.

From 1911 population and rates based on Registrar-General's returns.

Manchester—Annual Rates of Mortality from certain causes of Death.

YEAR	ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING										RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS*	
	Cancer	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Diseases of Nervous System	Diseases of Heart	Diseases of Respiratory System	Diseases of Digestive System	Nephritis	Diseases of Generative System	Puerperal and Post Abortive Sepsis	Other Puerperal Causes	
1881-1885 ..	0.50	2.42	0.92	3.28	1.37	5.41	1.23	..	0.08	3.03	1.99	
1886-1890 ..	0.64	2.24	0.95	3.09	1.73	5.76	1.23	..	0.08	3.22	2.13	
1891-1895 ..	0.62	2.09	0.97	1.74	2.53	5.56	1.07	..	0.07	2.75	3.42	
1896-1900 ..	0.73	2.04	0.82	1.32	2.54	5.03	1.04	..	0.09	1.55	1.51	
1901-1905 ..	0.80	1.91	0.71	1.17	1.74	4.24	1.87	0.41	0.08	1.21	1.76	
1906-1910 ..	0.88	1.66	0.59	0.95	1.72	3.77	1.42	0.44	0.07	1.28	1.49	
1911-1915 ..	1.04	1.67	0.47	0.79	1.24	3.62	1.44	0.46	0.09	1.42	2.56	
1916-1920 ..	1.21	1.61	0.41	0.54	1.21	3.41	0.84	0.41	0.06	1.70	2.14	
1921-1925 ..	1.36	1.27	0.30	0.51	1.39	3.11	0.74	0.34	0.07	1.83	2.10	
1926-1930 ..	1.50	1.19	0.21	0.48	1.81	2.65	0.75	0.36	0.07	2.14	2.63	
1931-1935 ..	1.67	1.02	0.16	0.41	2.50	1.97	0.55	0.37	0.05	*1.59	*2.20	
1936-1940 ..	1.81	0.93	0.14	0.38	3.10	2.07	0.53	0.37	0.06	1.11	2.40	
1941.. ..	2.09	1.13	0.19	†1.76	3.13	2.81	0.71	0.39	0.05	0.97	1.56	
1942.. ..	2.09	0.99	0.13	1.64	3.22	2.13	0.62	0.39	0.04	0.65	1.68	
1943.. ..	2.14	0.91	0.16	1.53	3.06	2.64	0.71	0.37	0.01	1.04	1.29	
1944.. ..	2.09	0.80	0.11	1.58	3.17	2.04	0.58	0.37	0.01	0.64	1.19	

* Maternal Mortality rates until 1930 were based on per 1,000 Live Births. From 1931 onwards these rates were calculated on per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths.

† Diseases of Nervous System includes Cerebral Hæmorrhage from 1941. From 1911 rates are based on Registrar General's Returns.

Manchester, 1944—Certification of the Causes of Death in the City
and in the Various Wards.

(Manchester figures, 52 weeks.)

WARDS	Total Deaths	Certified by		Not Certified	Proportion per cent. of Deaths		
		Registered Medical Practitioners	Inquest		Certified by		Not Certified
					Regist'd Medical Prac- titioners	Inquest	
City	8,719	8,235	429	55	94.45	4.92	0.63
All Saints	198	182	13	3	91.92	6.57	1.51
Ardwick	293	273	19	1	93.17	6.49	0.34
Beswick	259	246	13	...	94.98	5.02	...
Blackley	309	295	14	...	95.47	4.53	...
Bradford	294	272	22	...	92.52	7.48	...
Cheetham	244	232	12	...	95.08	4.92	...
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	481	460	20	1	95.63	4.16	0.21
Collegiate Church	199	180	18	1	90.45	9.05	0.50
Collyhurst	164	151	13	...	92.07	7.93	...
Crumpsall ..	261	250	11	...	95.78	4.22	...
Didsbury.....	324	310	12	2	95.68	3.70	0.62
Exchange	5	4	1	...	80.00	20.00	...
Gorton North.....	271	259	11	1	95.57	4.06	0.37
Gorton South.....	272	259	13	...	95.22	4.78	...
Harpurhey	242	231	10	1	95.46	4.13	0.41
Levenshulme	241	231	7	3	95.85	2.91	1.24
Longsight	283	268	9	6	94.70	3.18	2.12
Medlock Street	250	242	7	1	96.80	2.80	0.40
Miles Platting.....	201	193	8	...	96.02	3.98	...
Moston	316	307	8	1	97.15	2.53	0.32
Moss Side East	236	215	16	5	91.10	6.78	2.12
Moss Side West.....	295	276	13	6	93.56	4.41	2.03
New Cross	256	240	15	1	93.75	5.86	0.39
Newton Heath	303	292	9	2	96.37	2.97	0.66
Openshaw	258	247	10	1	95.74	3.88	0.38
Oxford	18	16	1	1	88.88	5.56	5.56
Rusholme	279	266	11	2	95.34	3.94	0.72
St. Ann's.....	1	1	...	...	100.00	...	...
St. Clement's	18	17	1	...	94.44	5.56	...
St. George's	264	245	18	1	92.80	6.82	0.38
St. John's	32	30	2	...	91.63	8.37	...
St. Luke's	408	383	19	6	93.87	4.66	1.47
St. Mark's	229	215	12	2	93.89	5.24	0.87
St. Michael's	170	161	9	...	94.70	5.30	...
Withington.....	460	428	27	5	93.04	5.87	1.09
Wythenshawe	385	358	25	2	92.99	6.49	0.52

Manchester, 1944—Deaths in Wards for Various Diseases and Death Rates per 1,000 of the Population.
(Manchester Figures, 52 Weeks.)

WARDS	POPULATION	SCARLET FEVER		WHOOPING COUGH		DIPHTHERIA		MEASLES		TUBERCULOSIS ALL FORMS		SYPHILITIC DISEASES		CANCER ALL SITES		PNEUMONIA		BRONCHITIS		DIGESTIVE SYSTEM		URINARY SYSTEM		ALL CAUSES	
		Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
CITY OF MANCHESTER..	614760	—	—	26	·04	6	·01	9	·01	559	·91	47	·08	1274	2·07	360	·59	789	1·28	371	·60	364	·59	8719	14·18
All Saints'	17106	—	—	1	·06	—	—	—	—	15	·88	3	·18	26	1·52	12	·70	23	1·34	10	·58	4	·23	198	11·57
Ardwick	18343	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	·05	27	1·47	—	—	30	1·64	12	·65	43	2·34	18	·98	13	·71	293	15·97
Beswick	21363	—	—	3	·14	—	—	1	·05	19	·89	1	·05	30	1·40	11	·51	29	1·36	8	·37	6	·28	259	12·12
Blackley	18204	—	—	—	—	1	·05	—	—	18	·99	1	·05	45	2·47	16	·88	24	1·32	13	·71	18	·99	309	16·97
Bradford	23122	—	—	1	·04	—	—	1	·04	9	·39	—	—	37	1·60	16	·69	29	1·25	19	·82	7	·30	294	12·72
Cheetham	18963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	·63	2	·11	38	2·00	10	·53	26	1·37	10	·53	7	·37	244	12·87
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	37505	—	—	1	·03	—	—	1	·03	26	·69	6	·16	82	2·19	13	·35	40	1·07	20	·53	20	·53	481	12·82
Collegiate Church	12144	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	·66	3	·25	28	2·31	13	1·07	20	1·65	9	·74	6	·49	199	16·39
Collyhurst	13766	—	—	1	·07	—	—	—	—	14	1·02	1	·07	23	1·67	13	·94	21	1·53	4	·29	4	·29	164	11·91
Crumpsall	13305	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	·60	1	·08	47	3·53	4	·30	9	·68	11	·83	23	1·73	261	19·62
Didsbury	22024	—	—	2	·09	—	—	—	—	21	·95	—	—	57	2·59	13	·59	14	·64	11	·50	13	·59	324	14·71
Exchange	237	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	21·10
Gorton North	16758	—	—	3	·18	—	—	—	—	18	1·07	1	·06	28	1·67	11	·66	27	1·61	16	·95	10	·60	271	16·17
Gorton South	25365	—	—	3	·12	—	—	—	—	24	·95	—	—	49	1·93	6	·24	29	1·14	12	·47	9	·35	272	10·72
Harpurhey	16262	—	—	1	·06	—	—	—	—	13	·80	—	—	39	2·40	10	·61	32	1·97	10	·61	8	·49	242	14·88
Levenshulme	15794	—	—	1	·06	—	—	1	·06	12	·76	1	·06	39	2·47	5	·32	16	1·01	9	·57	12	·76	241	15·26
Longsight	18691	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	·64	1	·05	44	2·35	8	·43	23	1·23	17	·91	15	·80	283	15·14
Medlock Street	18028	—	—	—	—	1	·06	—	—	19	1·05	3	·17	31	1·72	15	·83	37	2·05	16	·89	9	·50	250	13·87
Miles Platting	17402	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	·86	1	·06	31	1·78	15	·86	15	·86	8	·46	3	·17	201	11·55
Moston	20675	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	·87	1	·05	52	2·52	9	·44	21	1·02	12	·58	18	·87	316	15·28
Moss Side East	15138	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	·07	13	·86	—	—	29	1·92	7	·46	18	1·19	6	·40	9	·59	236	15·59
Moss Side West	15482	—	—	1	·06	—	—	—	—	17	1·10	2	·13	57	3·68	10	·65	20	1·29	10	·65	15	·97	295	19·05
New Cross	16058	—	—	1	·06	—	—	—	—	17	1·06	4	·25	38	2·37	15	·93	27	1·68	4	·25	15	·93	256	15·94
Newton Hcath	17644	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	·74	1	·06	39	2·21	15	·85	35	1·98	8	·45	20	1·13	303	17·17
Openshaw	18209	—	—	1	·05	—	—	—	—	20	1·10	1	·05	39	2·14	15	·82	16	·88	8	·44	13	·71	258	14·17
Oxford	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3·91	—	—	2	3·91	—	—	1	1·95	3	5·86	—	—	18	35·16
Rusholme	17840	—	—	4	·22	—	—	1	·06	18	1·01	2	·11	47	2·63	13	·73	13	·73	10	·56	12	·67	279	15·64
St. Ann's	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5·62
St. Clement's	4228	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	·24	—	—	3	·71	—	—	1	·24	—	—	1	·24	18	4·26
St. George's	19770	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	·10	23	1·16	2	·10	22	1·11	11	·56	32	1·62	7	·35	8	·40	264	13·35
St. John's	3460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	·29	—	—	4	1·16	1	·29	2	·58	4	1·16	1	·29	32	9·25
St. Luke's	20810	—	—	1	·05	—	—	—	—	27	1·30	2	·10	51	2·45	20	·96	48	2·31	21	1·01	16	·77	408	19·61
St. Mark's	17154	—	—	1	·06	—	—	—	—	29	1·69	2	·12	30	1·75	9	·52	25	1·46	6	·35	6	·35	229	13·35
St. Michael's	14543	—	—	—	—	2	·14	—	—	10	·69	—	—	31	2·13	8	·55	20	1·38	9	·62	3	·21	170	11·69
Withington	40344	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	·67	3	·07	67	1·66	10	·25	29	·72	26	·64	19	·47	460	11·40
Wythenshawe.. .. .	28333	—	—	—	—	2	·07	—	—	33	1·16	2	·07	59	2·08	14	·49	24	·85	16	·56	21	·74	385	13·59

Total Legitimate and Illegitimate Live Births in England and Wales
and Manchester, with Illegitimate Percentages.

YEAR	LIVE BIRTHS, ENGLAND AND WALES				LIVE BIRTHS, MANCHESTER			
	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Illegitimate % of total live births	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Illegitimate % of total live births
1911 ..	881,138	843,505	37,633	4.27	18,595	17,794	801	4.31
1912 ..	872,737	835,209	37,528	4.30	18,311	17,576	735	4.01
1913 ..	881,890	843,981	37,909	4.30	18,791	18,018	773	4.11
1914 ..	879,096	841,767	37,329	4.25	18,779	17,972	807	4.30
1915 ..	814,614	778,369	36,245	4.45	16,696	15,956	740	4.43
1916 ..	785,520	747,831	37,689	4.80	15,597	14,901	696	4.46
1917 ..	668,346	631,189	37,157	5.56	12,937	12,195	742	5.74
1918 ..	662,773	621,620	41,153	6.21	12,926	12,053	873	6.75
1919 ..	692,438	650,562	41,876	6.05	13,686	12,758	928	6.78
1920 ..	957,994	913,727	44,267	4.62	19,213	18,253	960	4.99
1921 ..	848,814	810,196	38,618	4.52	17,549	16,647	902	5.14
1922 ..	780,124	745,986	34,138	4.38	15,787	15,013	774	4.90
1923 ..	758,131	726,609	31,522	4.16	15,388	14,677	711	4.62
1924 ..	729,933	699,637	30,296	4.15	14,483	13,826	657	4.54
1925 ..	710,582	681,686	28,896	4.07	14,162	13,493	669	4.72
1926 ..	694,563	664,972	29,591	4.26	13,969	13,290	679	4.86
1927 ..	654,172	625,149	29,023	4.35	13,036	12,388	648	4.97
1928 ..	660,267	630,565	29,702	4.50	12,902	12,256	646	5.01
1929 ..	643,673	614,366	29,307	4.55	13,058	12,380	678	5.19
1930 ..	648,811	619,129	29,682	4.57	12,851	12,178	673	5.24
1931 ..	632,081	603,995	28,086	4.44	12,337	11,694	643	5.21
1932 ..	613,972	586,961	27,011	4.39	11,825	11,206	619	5.24
1933 ..	580,413	555,005	25,408	4.37	11,156	10,582	574	5.15
1934 ..	597,642	571,857	25,785	4.31	11,555	10,974	581	5.03
1935 ..	598,756	573,651	25,105	4.19	11,379	10,842	537	4.72
1936 ..	605,292	580,397	24,895	4.11	11,231	10,681	550	4.90
1937 ..	610,557	585,216	25,341	4.15	10,786	10,268	518	4.80
1938 ..	621,204	594,825	26,379	4.25	11,025	10,468	557	5.05
1939 ..	619,352	593,410	25,942	4.19	10,378	9,807	571	5.50
1940 ..	607,029	581,156	25,873	4.26	10,388	9,873	515	4.96
1941 ..	587,228	556,297	30,931	5.27	9,849	9,239	610	6.19
1942 ..	654,039	617,845	36,194	5.53	10,276	9,680	596	5.80
1943 ..	682,654	639,549	43,105	6.31	11,185	10,431	754	6.74
1944 ..	—	Not yet available.	—	—	12,204	11,239	965	7.91

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age.
Manchester.

Year	Total live births	Total deaths under one year	Deaths per 1,000 of the total live births	Legitimate births	Legitimate deaths	Deaths per 1,000 legitimately born	Illegitimate births	Illegitimate deaths	Deaths per 1,000 illegitimately born
1911	18,595	2,908	156.38	17,794	2,646	148.70	801	262	327.09
1912	18,311	2,251	122.93	17,576	2,082	118.46	735	169	229.93
1913	18,791	2,415	128.52	18,018	2,239	124.26	773	176	227.68
1914	18,779	2,423	129.03	17,972	2,218	123.41	807	205	254.03
1915	16,696	2,141	128.24	15,956	1,959	122.78	740	182	245.95
1916	15,597	1,737	111.37	14,901	1,578	105.90	696	159	228.45
1917	12,937	1,438	111.15	12,196	1,262	103.48	742	176	237.20
1918	12,926	1,381	106.83	12,053	1,201	100.00	873	180	206.19
1919	13,686	1,333	97.40	12,758	1,173	91.94	928	160	172.41
1920	19,213	1,882	97.95	18,253	1,169	91.44	960	213	221.88
1921	17,549	1,713	97.61	16,647	1,542	92.63	902	171	189.58
1922	15,787	1,525	96.60	15,013	1,375	91.59	774	150	193.80
1923	15,388	1,360	88.35	14,677	1,243	84.69	711	117	164.56
1924	14,483	1,454	100.39	13,826	1,316	95.18	657	138	210.05
1925	14,162	1,364	96.31	13,493	1,251	92.72	669	113	168.91
1926	13,969	1,216	87.05	13,290	1,116	83.97	679	100	147.28
1927	13,036	1,122	86.07	12,388	1,032	83.31	648	90	138.89
1928	12,902	1,179	91.38	12,256	1,084	88.44	646	95	147.06
1929	13,058	1,272	97.41	12,380	1,144	92.41	678	128	188.79
1930	12,851	995	77.43	12,178	881	72.34	673	114	169.39
1931	12,337	1,049	85.03	11,694	956	81.75	643	93	144.64
1932	11,825	1,015	85.83	11,206	934	83.35	619	81	130.86
1933	11,156	834	74.76	10,582	769	72.67	574	65	113.24
1934	11,155	798	69.06	10,974	742	67.61	581	56	96.39
1935	11,379	809	71.09	10,842	757	69.82	537	52	96.83
1936	11,231	863	76.84	10,681	816	76.40	550	47	85.45
1937	10,786	823	76.30	10,268	770	74.99	518	53	102.32
1938	11,025	761	69.03	10,468	702	67.06	557	59	105.92
1939	10,378	634	61.09	9,807	587	59.85	571	47	82.31
1940	10,388	729	70.18	9,873	677	68.57	515	52	100.97
1941	9,849	832	84.47	9,239	767	83.02	610	65	106.56
1942	10,276	663	64.52	9,680	621	64.15	596	42	70.47
1943	11,185	681	60.88	10,431	625	59.92	754	56	74.27
1944	12,204	654	53.59	11,239	577	51.34	965	77	79.79

Stillbirths, Neo-Natal Deaths, and Deaths at Four Weeks to One Year of Age per 1,000 Births
(Live and Stillbirth), also Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
Manchester.

Year	Total live and stillbirths	STILLBIRTHS		NEO-NATAL DEATHS		DEATHS, 4 WEEKS— 1 YEAR		DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR AND STILLBIRTHS		Infant death rate per 1,000 live births
		Number of stillbirths	Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	Number of neo-natal deaths, 0—4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	Number of deaths, 4 weeks— 1 year	Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	Number of deaths under 1 year and stillbirths	Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	
1928 ..	13,533	631	46·63	453	33·47	726	53·65	1,810	133·75	91·38
1929 ..	13,686	628	45·89	489	35·73	783	57·22	1,900	138·84	97·41
1930 ..	13,490	639	47·37	413	30·62	582	43·14	1,634	121·13	77·43
1931 ..	12,965	628	48·44	417	32·16	632	48·75	1,677	129·35	85·03
1932 ..	12,386	561	45·29	418	33·75	597	48·20	1,576	127·24	85·83
1933 ..	11,738	582	49·58	385	32·80	449	38·25	1,416	120·63	74·76
1934 ..	12,090	535	44·25	390	32·26	408	33·75	1,333	110·26	69·06
1935 ..	11,925	546	45·79	381	31·95	428	35·89	1,355	113·63	71·09
1936 ..	11,762	531	45·15	385	32·73	478	40·64	1,394	118·52	76·84
1937 ..	11,254	468	41·59	381	33·86	442	39·28	1,291	114·71	76·30
1938 ..	11,532	507	43·96	351	30·44	410	35·55	1,268	109·95	69·03
1939 ..	10,870	492	45·26	321	29·53	313	28·80	1,126	103·59	61·09
1940 ..	10,866	478	43·99	295	27·15	434	39·94	1,207	111·08	70·18
1941 ..	10,249	400	39·03	292	28·49	540	52·69	1,232	120·21	84·47
1942 ..	10,719	443	41·33	304	28·36	359	33·49	1,106	103·18	64·52
1943 ..	11,591	406	35·02	306	26·40	375	32·35	1,087	93·77	60·88
1944 ..	12,571	367	29·19	315	25·06	339	26·97	1,021	81·22	53·59

Manchester, 1944—Population, Area Density, Births and Deaths, with Birth, Death, and Infant Death Rates.

(Manchester Figures, 52 Weeks.)

WARDS	Estimated populations	Area in acres	Persons per acre	Births (Live)	Deaths (All causes)	Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	Death Rate per 1,000 of population	Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births
CITY OF MANCHESTER..	614760	27255	23	12204	8719	19.85	14.18	53.34
All Saints'	17106	300	57	264	198	15.43	11.57	68.18
Ardwick ..	18343	426	43	385	293	20.99	15.97	88.31
Beswick ..	21363	254	84	457	259	21.39	12.12	74.40
Blackley ..	18204	1158	16	520	309	28.56	16.97	38.46
Bradford ..	23122	790	29	470	294	20.33	12.72	59.57
Cheetham ..	18963	555	34	334	244	17.61	12.87	38.92
Chorlton-cum-Hardy ..	37505	1666	23	623	481	16.61	12.83	27.29
Collegiate Church ..	12144	446	27	171	199	14.08	16.39	134.50
Collyhurst..	13766	232	59	302	164	21.94	11.91	59.60
Crumpsall ..	13305	2203	6	424	261	31.87	19.62	37.74
Didsbury ..	22024	2354	9	417	324	18.93	14.71	45.56
Exchange ..	237	61	4	—	5	—	21.10	—
Gorton North ..	16758	604	28	389	271	23.21	16.17	53.98
Gorton South ..	25365	628	40	465	272	18.33	10.72	19.35
Harpurhey ..	16262	344	47	367	242	22.57	14.88	49.05
Levenshulme ..	15794	606	26	301	241	19.06	15.26	36.54
Longsight ..	18691	593	32	345	283	18.46	15.14	40.58
Medlock Street..	18028	212	85	335	250	18.58	13.87	77.61
Miles Platting ..	17402	313	56	320	201	18.39	11.55	87.50
Moston ..	20675	1231	17	441	316	21.23	15.28	34.01
Moss Side East ..	15138	241	63	325	236	21.47	15.59	70.77
Moss Side West ..	15482	267	58	380	295	24.55	19.05	52.63
New Cross ..	16058	303	53	219	256	13.64	15.94	86.76
Newton Heath ..	17644	1005	18	342	303	19.38	17.17	38.01
Openshaw ..	18209	482	38	405	258	22.24	14.17	81.48
Oxford ..	512	167	3	6	18	11.72	35.16	166.67
Rusholme ..	17840	806	22	302	279	16.93	15.64	29.80
St. Ann's ..	178	55	3	1	1	5.62	5.62	—
St. Clement's ..	4228	181	23	6	18	1.42	4.26	—
St. George's ..	19770	266	74	368	264	18.61	13.35	67.93
St. John's ..	3460	199	17	20	32	5.78	9.25	50.00
St. Luke's ..	20810	316	66	381	408	18.31	19.61	91.86
St. Mark's ..	17154	340	50	375	229	21.86	13.35	58.67
St. Michael's ..	14543	243	60	278	170	19.12	11.69	39.57
Withington ..	40344	1841	22	685	460	16.98	11.40	39.42
Wythenshawe ..	28333	5567	5	781	385	27.57	13.59	38.41

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PUBLIC VACCINATION.

There are 26 public vaccinators and 4 vaccination officers.

The percentage of infants successfully vaccinated in Manchester was 59·19 in 1943. The percentages for the last five years were :—

1939....	48·77
1940....	52·19
1941....	56·43
1942....	58·34
1943....	59·19

The following is a summary of the return made to the Ministry of Health for the year 1943† :—

	Total	Percentage
Number of successful vaccinations	6,852	59·19
Number insusceptible of vaccination	47	0·41
Number of exemptions	2,742	23·69
Number died unvaccinated	606	5·23
Number not traceable : removed to other districts or postponed	1,329	11·48
Number of children born	11,576	100·00

†Returns for vaccination are always for the year preceding the year covered by this report. This is unavoidable, since the period of four months from the date of birth is allowed for exemption purposes.

SCARLET FEVER.

There were 1,539 known cases of scarlet fever in 1944.

There were no deaths and the type of disease continued to be mild compared with that which was prevalent in former years. The mortality rate per 1,000 of the population, which had remained constant at 0·02 since 1932, fell to nil.

Sixty-nine per cent. of the patients were removed to hospital, and a review of these cases is contained in a statement of the Medical Superintendent of Monsall Hospital on page 21.

The following figures show the course of the disease in Quarters :—

Table 1.

Scarlet Fever—Attacks in Quarters according to Date of Rash.

Year	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
1939	428	362	295	173	1,258
1940	151	116	202	253	722
1941	205	151	196	279	831
1942	238	197	423	910	1,768
1943	590	409	392	601	1,992
5 years Mean ..	322	247	302	443	1,314
1944	359	336	332	512	1,539

DIPHTHERIA.

Incidence.

572 notifications of diphtheria were received during the year, the diagnosis subsequently being amended in 306 instances. Thus the number of actual cases was 266, six of which proved fatal giving a case fatality rate of 2·26 per cent. Included in these cases were 23 which occurred in children under 15 years of age who had been immunised, but no deaths, whereas in non-immunised children under fifteen years of age 173 cases and 5 deaths occurred.

Immunisation.

The number of children under 15 years of age immunised in 1944 was 6,386 and 563 received their first injection. At the present time 70 per cent. of the children under 15 years of age have been immunised, the percentage in age groups being 48 in 0 to 5 years, and 81 in 5 to 15 years, based on the Registrar General's estimated child population for Manchester.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Illustrating the progress of the immunisation scheme since its inception.
Number of Persons, in Age Groups, having had Full Course of Injections.

	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	Total under 5 years at end of 1944. 23621
Under 1 year	—	20	162	248	212	598	595	691	963	822	1071	915	740	503	1497	1761	2298	1767	Total 5-10 years. 33312
1 year ..	3	50	269	313	331	813	743	805	1219	1328	1169	1228	965	912	1882	2411	3557	2927	
2 years ..	5	54	226	197	254	579	613	788	1033	863	890	894	576	409	1295	1292	1567	342	
3 „ ..	8	44	221	202	206	482	733	668	1146	782	901	824	476	272	1065	1140	1504	168	
4 „ ..	16	33	238	164	210	458	744	664	1333	801	906	856	475	238	1057	920	1710	145	
5 „ ..	9	36	269	152	208	473	921	997	1256	702	951	866	464	192	1226	473	1747	182	Total 10-15 years. 40122
6 „ ..	19	30	281	127	186	406	1015	987	1309	772	972	878	447	222	1241	379	2165	199	
7 „ ..	20	17	291	105	137	365	1002	1076	1242	751	890	832	382	195	1215	236	1577	206	
8 „ ..	10	20	281	82	131	336	876	1415	1150	810	857	711	408	179	1137	176	931	106	
9 „ ..	4	21	230	65	107	282	852	1301	1241	804	678	583	336	162	1036	112	805	98	
10 „ ..	3	7	63	62	98	231	711	1376	1002	923	698	613	308	137	1050	117	864	97	Total 15 years & over 55163
11 „ ..	5	10	39	46	62	247	486	1061	907	703	459	444	274	86	933	121	595	72	
12 „ ..	2	7	42	29	36	266	345	630	825	772	419	395	218	43	1038	131	465	32	
13 „ ..	2	6	21	22	33	119	280	438	820	615	424	396	259	39	502	100	436	33	
14 „ ..	2	—	4	15	22	48	76	247	191	96	117	79	49	11	219	53	51	12	
15 years and over..	—	7	41	39	48	121	67	371	1201	917	444	240	102	105	309	221	298	139	Total 1927-44
Totals 1927-44	108	362	2678	1868	2281	5824	10059	13515	16838	12461	11846	10754	6479	3705	16702	9643	20570	6525	

The totals at the end of 1944 indicate approximately the immune population, since no account is taken of any deaths that may have ensued.

ENTERIC FEVER.

12 notifications of enteric fever were received, 8 of which related to cases in which the diagnosis was subsequently amended. Thus, 4 persons contracted the disease, and of these 2 children in one family were infected with *B. typhosus* and 2 other persons with *B. para-typhosus* B. In no instance was the source of infection definitely traced. There were no deaths.

52 specimens of blood were submitted to the laboratory by medical practitioners in connection with cases of illness simulating enteric fever and none gave positive Widal reactions. These specimens were also examined to exclude *B. abortus* infection.

One female "carrier," who has persistently excreted typhoid bacilli since 1932, remains under observation. Her gall bladder was removed in 1939 without relief to the carrier state.

DYSENTERY.

371 notifications of dysentery were received, of which 274 were accepted by the Department, and in which 8 deaths occurred. In addition 3 deaths occurred in persons whose home addresses were in the Manchester area but who died in institutions situated outside the City, the deaths being transferred to Manchester by the Registrar General. Of the notifications, 197 proved to be associated with the presence of the Sonne type of bacillus, 56 with other specific organisms, and 21 were diagnosed on clinical grounds alone.

The cases occurred, for the most part, in institutions and every endeavour was made to discover and check the sources of infection.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

There were no cases of encephalitis lethargica during the year.

Of the 746 cases notified since 1918, 383, or 51.5 per cent., are known to have died, and 227, or 30 per cent., are either totally or partially disabled. The fate of the remaining 136 patients is uncertain, though many of them are believed to be alive and well.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

61 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified and 28 accepted as such. The cases were widely spread over the City and no particular focus of infection was evident.

There were 7 deaths from this disease, giving a case mortality rate of 25.0 per cent., which compares with 29.5 per cent. in 1943.

As regards seasonal prevalence, 9 cases occurred in the first quarter of the year, 8 in the second, 3 in the third, and 8 in the last quarter.

39 patients were admitted to Monsall Hospital, the diagnosis being confirmed in 10 cases. The remainder were treated in other City hospitals.

Cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever in Age Groups and Sexes, 1944.

Age Groups	No. Cases Males	No. Cases Females	Total
0— 5 years	11	7	18
5—10 ,, .. .	3	—	3
10—15 ,, .. .	—	2	2
15—20 ,, .. .	—	1	1
20—25 ,, .. .	—	—	—
25—35 ,, .. .	1	3	4
35 and over	—	—	—
All ages	15	13	28

FOOD POISONING.

No outbreak of serious significance occurred during the year.

In January some 64 persons at a large works suffered from mild food poisoning symptoms which did not necessitate their cessation from work. No specific organisms were isolated from those of the patients whose stools were examined and it seems probable that the illness was due to toxin contaminated food obtained from their canteen. Certain hygienic defects in the canteen were found and subsequently remedied but the source of the infection was not discovered.

MONSALL HOSPITAL

General.

At the close of the year 1943, 211 patients remained in hospital. During 1944, 3,613 were admitted. The total number under treatment during the year was 3,824. There were 82 deaths and 3,508 were discharged cured. 234 remained in hospital at the end of the year.

The largest number of cases admitted to hospital was during the month of October, when 490 cases were received. The maximum number of patients in hospital was 348 on April 10th and the minimum number was 192 on July 23rd.

The average daily number of patients in hospital for the year was 265.5, as against 308.3 in the year 1943. The average duration of stay for each patient was 27.1 days, as against 27.8 in 1943.

The fatality rate for all cases under treatment was 2.3 per cent., as compared with 3.1 during 1943.

In 750 cases, or 20.9 per cent., the diagnosis was altered from the disease notified.

Scarlet Fever.

107 cases remained in hospital at the end of the previous year, and during the year 1,320 were admitted, showing a decrease of 289 on the previous year. The number of discharges was 1,320 and there were 2 deaths. One of the patients who died was suffering from whooping-cough, broncho-pneumonia, and coeliac disease, and the other from gastro-enteritis, in addition to scarlet fever.

The average stay in hospital was 28.6 days, showing a decrease of 0.8 days in the previous year.

Return Cases.

The number of cases of scarlet fever discharged from hospital during the year 1944 was 1,320. The number of true return cases for the year was 23, the return case rate being, therefore, 1.75 per cent., as against 2.4 per cent. for 1943.

The average duration of stay in hospital of cases giving rise to secondary cases was 23.3 days. The average interval elapsing between the discharge of the primary case from hospital and the onset of the disease in the secondary case was 9.7 days.

In 4 patients rhinorrhoea was noted after discharge, to which infection might have been attributed.

Diphtheria.

The number of patients admitted with diphtheria was 398 as against 611 in 1943, showing a decrease of 213. The total number under treatment was 443. There were 376 discharges and 7 deaths; 2 deaths occurred within 48 hours of admission. The gross fatality rate was 1.8 per cent., as against 4.6 during the previous year, or 1.3 excluding the 2 deaths referred to.

47 cases out of the total were diagnosed as diphtheria carriers; excluding these carrier cases the fatality rate is 2.1.

The average stay in hospital of the patients who recovered was 38.0 days, and for fatal cases 11.0 days.

306 cases certified diphtheria were found to be suffering from some other disease : of these cases 4 proved fatal.

Intravenous Serum Treatment of Diphtheria.

79 cases were of a sufficiently severe type to require antitoxin intravenously.

Laryngeal Diphtheria.

Two cases of laryngeal diphtheria were admitted during the year. Neither required tracheotomy.

In two other patients admitted certified as laryngeal diphtheria, the diagnosis was not confirmed. Both required tracheotomy for laryngeal obstruction and recovered from the operation, but one patient later died from gastro-enteritis.

Enteric Fever Group.

In hospital at commencement of year	..	..	..	0
Admitted during the year	..	..	..	19
Incorrectly diagnosed	..	..	..	8
Remaining in hospital at end of year	..	..	..	3
Discharged	..	..	..	8
Died	..	..	..	0
Average day of disease on admission	..	..	..	11th
Average stay in hospital	..	..	..	71 days
Average age of patients	..	..	..	3 years

The type of disease in the cases diagnosed as enteric fever was :—

Typhoid	..	..	..	2 cases.
Paratyphoid B	..	..	..	6 cases.

Erysipelas.

80 cases were admitted and 79 were discharged. There were 2 deaths. One of the patients who died was 83 years of age, and the other, a patient of 73 years, was suffering from myocardial degeneration. Erysipelas was only a contributory cause of death. There were 27 cases notified as erysipelas in which the original diagnosis had to be amended.

Measles.

160 cases of measles were admitted during the year 1944 and 141 were discharged. 3 deaths occurred, giving a mortality rate of 2·1 per cent. 18 cases were complicated by broncho-pneumonia. 2 deaths were due to this cause, and 1 to septic meningitis with pyaemia arising from otitis media, which was present on admission.

Whooping Cough.

141 cases of whooping cough were admitted during 1944 as against 188 in the previous year. There were 130 discharges and 14 deaths, giving a death rate of 9·8 per cent., as against 9·6 per cent. in 1943.

The cause of death in the fatal cases was as follows :—

Broncho-pneumonia	..	..	..	7 cases
Broncho-pneumonia and convulsions	..	..	..	4 „
Convulsions	..	..	..	3 „

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

15 cases of meningococcal meningitis were treated during the year. 14 cases recovered and 1 died within 48 hours of admission. The fatality rate was 6·7 per cent. The patient who died was moribund on admission and, excluding this case, the fatality rate from this disease was nil.

Numbers of Various Diseases Treated.

	In hospital, 1st January, 1944.	Admitted	Discharges and Deaths	Remaining in hospital, 31st December, 1944
Scarlatina	107	1,320	1,322	105
Diphtheria and Diphtheria Carriers	45	398	383	60
Enteric Fever Group	—	11	8	3
Erysipelas	2	80	81	1
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia . .	14	189	193	10
Measles	4	160	144	20
Whooping Cough	14	141	144	11
Other Diseases	25	1,314	1,315	24
Total	211	3,613	3,590	234

Post-Mortem Examinations.

During the year 24 post-mortem examinations were performed.

Aural Report.

The number of cases of otitis media treated in the hospital during 1944 was 130 ; of these 29 were suffering from this condition on admission.

Of the cases with otitis media on admission, 10 were among the scarlet fever patients ; 2, diphtheria ; 2, chicken-pox ; 1, measles ; and the remaining 14 among the miscellaneous diseases.

3 mastoidectomies were performed. 2 of these patients had bilateral otorrhoea before admission to hospital and one of them in addition had mastoiditis.

Immunisation of Nursing Staff.

During the year 75 members of the nursing staff were Schick tested and 77 were Dick tested. Of these 26 were Schick positive and 13 were Dick positive, and were immunised against diphtheria and scarlet fever respectively.

67 members were inoculated with T.A.B. vaccine.

2 nurses developed scarlet fever. Both were Dick positive.

1 nurse, who was Schick positive, developed diphtheria.

1 nurse, who had been inoculated with T.A.B. in 1943, developed paratyphoid fever B of a mild nature.

Puerperal Infection.

At the beginning of the year 14 patients were still under treatment in the puerperal unit. 189 patients were admitted for treatment of abnormal conditions arising in the puerperium or in association with abortion, 188 patients were discharged and 5 deaths occurred. The mortality rate was 2·6 per cent., as against 5 per cent. during the previous year.

Tuberculosis.

10 patients remained in hospital at the end of the previous year, and there were no admissions. The majority were cases of advanced phthisis. 7 patients were discharged or transferred, and 3 succumbed to the disease. The ward was closed for tuberculosis patients on 25th February, 1944.

Introduction of Penicillin Treatment.

In September, 1944, penicillin became available for the treatment of civilian patients whose illness would not respond to other methods of treatment and where there was grave danger to life.

From this time until the end of 1944, five patients were treated with penicillin when other methods of treatment had failed.

These patients suffered from the following conditions :—

- (1) Scarlet fever with whooping cough and broncho-pneumonia in a patient who was already suffering from coeliac disease. This patient ultimately died, but the condition of the lungs improved following penicillin administration.
- (2) Whooping cough and broncho-pneumonia. This patient made a complete recovery.
- (3) Septic abortion with ruptured uterus, pelvic abscess and generalised peritonitis. The causal organism of the abscess and peritonitis was one of the Gas Gangrene group—*Clostridium Welchii*. This patient eventually recovered.
- (4) Anthrax—malignant pustule of the cheek. This patient recovered.
- (5) Influenzal meningitis. This patient made a complete recovery.

All five patients were treated by the intramuscular continuous drip method, but cases (3) and (4) had, in addition, local treatment. Case (3) had penicillin solution introduced into the peritoneal cavity by the laparotomy drainage tube and through the abdominal incision wound, which broke down. Case (4) had the solution applied locally to the anthrax pustule.

The fifth case is rather remarkable in that the germ of influenzal meningitis is regarded as being insensitive to penicillin. Nevertheless, with little hope of success, penicillin was administered intrathecally and the child responded almost immediately, ultimately making a complete recovery.

MONSALL AMBULANCE AND DISINFECTING STATION.

The Station comprises three sections, viz.:—

- (a) Ambulance, etc., Service;
- (b) Bedding Disinfection Service; and
- (c) Cleansing Clinic.

(a) Ambulance, etc., Service.

This service is provided for the transfer of cases of infectious disease to Monsall and Booth Hall Hospitals and tuberculosis patients to Abergele, Baguley, and Delamere Sanatoria, and Barrowmore Colony, and consists of seven vehicles.

During the period under review the number of cases removed to Monsall Hospital was 3,788 and the number of tuberculosis patients removed was 657, or a total of 4,445 patients. These transfers involved 3,800 journeys and a total mileage of 66,050 miles.

This service is an integral part of the Public Health service and is co-ordinated with the various hospital services and operates within the area of adjacent local authorities who have entered into an agreement with Manchester for the treatment at Monsall of cases of infectious disease arising within their area and at the cost of the local authority.

To operate this service there is a series of rotating duty shifts over the whole twenty-four hours and analysis of frequency of cases is given below:—

Analysis of ambulance journeys to Monsall Hospital in relation to times.

Time	10-30 p.m. to 7-30 a.m.	7-30 a.m. to 12-0 noon	12-0 noon to 3-0 p.m.	3-0 p.m. to 6-0 p.m.	6-0 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.
Total	41	834	1,302	834	409
Approximate daily average	112	2.28	3.56	2.28	1.12

Analysis of ambulance journeys in relation to day of week.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Frequency	263	584	533	496	516	522	506
Average	5.05	11.23	10.25	9.53	9.92	10.63	9.73

Upon cases of infectious disease being removed to hospital a service is provided for the disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc. Three bedding vans are employed on the collection and return of these articles. During the period under review 51,161 articles were removed and disinfected, necessitating a mileage of 20,715 miles.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The increase in pulmonary tuberculosis in 1943 has been reversed in 1944, and there was a reduction in the number of new cases, both male and female. The reduction has been greater amongst females and has compensated for the conditions found in the previous year when increased notifications were more frequent amongst the females. It occurs almost entirely in the age groups 15—34 (39 cases). In the males the greatest reduction (31) appears in the age group 35—44.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The decline has been very much more marked than amongst the pulmonary cases. Here again the females show the greater reduction and this occurs chiefly in the age groups between 10 and 34, with the exception of a slight rise in the 20—24 group.

Mortality.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths shows a total reduction of 55, 47 being males and 8 females, the fall amongst the male deaths being approximately six times as great as it is for females. The most significant figure amongst the males was the decline in the age groups 25—44 and 55—64; in females the significant figures were smaller and occurred in the group 45—64.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

These deaths show a total decline of 25, but in this group the male mortality diminution (7) was less than half that amongst the females (18).

Maintenance Allowances under Memorandum 266/T.

Disbursements have grown considerably since this scheme was initiated in July, 1943, but by the end of 1944 the situation had become more or less static. During the year 555 cases had received allowances amounting to a grand total of £16,338, this representing an average weekly grant of £1 6s. 1½d.

The allowances are greatly appreciated by the recipients, but there is little evidence that they are sufficient in amount in this period of high war-time wages to induce patients to cease work and accept institutional treatment the more readily. Dissatisfaction is expressed by some patients on account of the fact that they do not comply with the requirements for entitlement laid down by the Ministry of Health. It is always explained to these non-recipients what the actual conditions are and that the Ministry's terms have to be fulfilled before patients can become eligible for allowances.

It should be noted that the City's own "Care" scheme is still in existence and is used where necessary to mitigate hardship and provide a supplement to income as in the past.

The expenditure on "Care" work previously was £4,650 per annum, but four-fifths of this expenditure is now met by the operation of the State Scheme under Memorandum 266/T. The total sum expended on "Care" work from the two funds amounted to well over £17,000 for the year.

Attendances at the Clinic.

More use than ever is being made of the clinic and the attendances last year showed another appreciable increase, more cases having been referred for examinations and medical opinion. This is a satisfactory state of affairs.

Mass Miniature Radiography Scheme.

During the first half of the year the key members of the staff necessary for this scheme were appointed and attended the special training course of the Ministry of Health in London.

The X-ray unit supplied by the Ministry was delivered in June, but much preliminary work had been done prior to this towards securing the essential ancillary equipment.

It was anticipated that the scheme would have come into full operation in the second half of the year, working, as advocated by the Ministry's advisers, at a fixed centre before undertaking examinations in factories and business premises. A building readily adaptable to this purpose and situated within the hospital zone of the City was the subject of prolonged negotiations which ultimately broke down.

Several industrial concerns and public bodies evinced great interest in the scheme and were repeatedly asking when the facilities would be available. It was, therefore, decided that, to avoid further loss of time, the unit should operate at the premises of those organisations whose numbers of volunteers made such a course an economic proposition. Managements and staff were accordingly interviewed to explain the scheme in detail and, with their ready co-operation, the Mass Miniature Radiography surveys began immediately after the end of 1944.

There is still an urgent need for the fixed Centre at which examinations of groups of volunteers from smaller undertakings and the general public can be carried out, and the staff has prepared detailed plans, suitable for a prefabricated building, which are now under consideration. Representatives from several of the smaller firms have expressed their willingness to afford facilities to their staffs and workpeople for attendance at such a Centre during their working hours.

The details of the findings as a result of the radiography surveys will, of course, be a subject for inclusion in the Annual Report for 1945.

Examinations carried out for Medical Board Purposes.

The table below shows to what extent the Ministry of Labour and National Service has used the facilities at the clinic for an expert opinion on men and women called for medical boarding in connection with service in H.M. Forces:—

(1) Year	(2) Reported upon	(3) Without a previous record at Tuberculosis Clinic	(4) X-ray Examinations of (3)	(5) Total X-ray Examinations	(6) Diagnosis	
					Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1939	11	5	5	5	—	—
1940	340	212	182	188	7	—
1941	444	243	236	337	10	1
1942	406	244	240	349	4	—
1943	419	273	272	384	5	1
1944	323	221	219	288	3	—
Totals ..	1,943	1,198	1,154	1,551	29	2

Comparative Figures.

Rates per Thousand of the Population.

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
DEATH RATES :—						
General	13.39	17.98	16.64	14.72	15.50	14.20
All respiratory diseases (except tuberculosis)	1.30	4.00	2.81	2.13	2.64	2.04
Tuberculosis (all forms)	1.00	1.24	1.32	1.12	1.07	.91
Phthisis, both sexes .. .. .	.86	1.09	1.39	.99	.91	.80
„ males only	1.10	1.43	1.45	1.23	1.14	.95
„ females only .. .. .	.64	.78	.84	.76	.71	.66
Non-pulmonary tuberculosis, both sexes	.14	.15	.19	.13	.16	.11
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATION RATES:—						
All forms	1.71	2.04	2.17	1.99	2.08	1.88
Pulmonary only	1.30	1.63	1.72	1.57	1.60	1.50
Non-pulmonary only .. .. .	.41	.42	.45	.42	.48	.38

New Cases and Deaths during 1944.

Age Periods	New Cases					Deaths				Total
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
0—	1	1	1	2	5	—	—	2	3	5
1—	13	5	18	16	52	—	3	7	6	16
5—	20	25	26	21	92	1	3	6	6	16
15—	279	308	53	74	714	108	167	14	7	296
45—	173	52	10	11	246	138	36	7	7	188
65—	34	11	2	1	48	28	7	1	2	38
Totals	520	402	110	125	1157	275	216	37	31	559

The number of non-notified deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis was 22 = 4.4 per cent.

The number of non-notified deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis was 10 = 14.7 per cent., but it is to be noted that 2 of the 10 cases were certified as cases of tubercular meningitis. These cases as a rule have a very short illness, and diagnosis is frequently in doubt during life.

The percentage of non-notified deaths from all forms of tuberculosis was 5.72.

There were, in addition, 11 deaths of non-notified cases outside Manchester which were adjudged by the Registrar-General to be properly referable to this area.

Return showing the Work of the Clinic during 1944.

Diagnosis	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total				Grand Total	
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		Adults		Children			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—New cases examined during the year (excluding contacts)—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	384	308	22	20	41	66	21	21	425	374	43	41	883	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	80	16	11	172
(c) Non-tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	953	1157	152	114	2376
B.—Contacts examined during the year—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	9	11	3	3	..	3	4	4	9	14	7	7	37	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	8	18	15	44
(c) Non-tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	171	422	449	399	1441
C.—Cases written off the Clinic Register as—														
(a) Recovered	58	65	11	14	15	42	43	30	73	107	54	44	278	
(b) Non-tuberculous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1124	1579	601	513	3817
D.—Number of persons on Clinic Register on December 31st—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	1932	1584	191	156	312	440	262	237	2244	2024	453	393	5114	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	88	34	26	216

Cases of tuberculosis who received treatment from the Clinic 472
Attendances at the Clinic 29,276

ABERGELE SANATORIUM.

Treatment.

No radical changes in therapeutic methods have been made during the past year.

X-Ray Department.

The total number of X-ray films taken was 1,113 and there were 558 screening examinations.

Laboratory Work.

Specimens examined and other work done in the laboratory fall into the following categories :—

Sputum—Ordinary examination (Ziehl-Neelsen)	..	..	..	248
Inoculation (Lowenstein-Jensen medium)—				
Sputum	..	..	..	116
Urine	..	..	..	3
Faeces	..	..	..	2
Pus	..	..	..	28
Gastric contents	..	..	..	178
				<hr/>
				575

Theatre.

The number of operations performed was 37.

Plaster Work.

The number of plaster splints made was 172.

Accommodation.

(A) *Adult Patients (52 provided beds).*

The present tendency in the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis is for increasing use to be made of the auxiliary methods of treatment, that is, the various forms of collapse therapy. The sanatorium of the past was a country convalescent home remotely situated, where, as soon as the patient was afebrile, ambulant treatment was allowed. At the modern tuberculous hospital the patient is not permitted to rise from his bed until every effort has been made by collapse measures, first to close completely the cavity, as demonstrated by improved radiological technique, and second to render the sputum or gastric contents negative to tubercle bacilli. The inevitable conclusion is reached that the outmoded country mansion, always expensive in upkeep and for which no other purpose can be found, is no longer a suitable place for the treatment of tuberculous patients and that they require, no less than those suffering from other diseases, a well-equipped and modern hospital.

Owing to the construction of the adult section of the Sanatorium two-thirds of the male patients are, of necessity ambulant, for they are housed in unheated wooden chalets where active treatment and nursing care cannot be given. Whilst the value of fresh air requires no stressing it can equally well be obtained in a well-ventilated sanatorium ward block, and there is no advantage but only discomfort to be gained from the damp and cold bed-clothes which are inevitable in the chalets during the greater part of the year.

Those patients receiving active treatment are accommodated in the old house, which was primarily built as a private residence and, owing to its multiplicity of narrow stairs, corridors and varying floor levels, causes much inconvenience to the staff; moreover, several of the wards face north and others are situated in too close proximity to the staff's quarters.

Adequate accommodation for adult patients by the erection of a modern and well-equipped hospital block is an urgent necessity.

(B) *Children's Wards* (210 provided beds).

The chief requirements of the children's section are for a playroom, a treatment room, a staff cloak-room and for improvement in the kitchen accommodation. It is hoped that the playroom will be provided during the year 1945, which will be a welcome first instalment of the fulfilment of plans to improve the auxiliary accommodation on the children's wards.

The staffing difficulty has continued to cause the greatest anxiety and the shortage of numbers has required additional work and inconvenience to all members, but the staff has, under the Matron's loyal and stimulating leadership during a very difficult period, contrived successfully to maintain the efficiency of the institution. The most serious deficiency has been in the supply of student nurses and unless the end of the war produces some alleviation it is difficult to see how the present standard of work performed can be kept up for a further indefinite period.

BAGULEY SANATORIUM.

The number of available beds was (average) 386.

The number of patients admitted was 461, the daily average number of beds occupied being 373.

Number of admissions, discharges, etc., compared with the previous four years.

	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
Number of patients—					
In hospital, 1st January	224	279	331	322	362
Admitted	490	406	436	498	461
Discharged	327	271	365	392	416
Died	108	83	89	66	84
Total	714	685	767	820	823
Remaining in hospital, 31st December	279	331	322	362	323
Daily average number of beds occupied	276	300	330	366	373
Average length of stay of patients discharged—					
Males.. .. . (days)	145	203	240	209	254
Females „	160	244	261	293	276
Average length of time in hospital of fatal cases—					
Males.. .. . (days)	146	278	248	208	411
Females „	135	194	231	288	276
Case mortality	15.13	12.12	10.43	8.05	9.79

North Cheshire Joint Hospital Board.

Cases admitted from the districts of the North Cheshire Joint Hospital Board are included in the totals given. On 1st January there were 7 patients in the sanatorium; 9 patients were admitted; 5 were discharged, and three died. 8 patients remained in hospital on December 31st.

Summary of Immediate Results of Treatment.

Classification	Condition on Discharge				Died
	Quiescent	Improved	Stationary	Worse	
Class T.B. Minus	3	70	15	2	2
„ T.B. Plus, Group I ..	..	..	..	..	..
„ T.B. Plus, Group II ..	3	196	47	18	38
„ T.B. Plus, Group III ..	..	14	21	12	42
Totals	6	280	83	32	82

The clinical findings of the cause of death by pulmonary tuberculosis in the two cases appearing in Group T.B. Minus were confirmed by post-mortem examination.

Observation Cases.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation	Stay under four weeks		Stay over four weeks		Totals	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Tuberculous	2	5	2	4	4	9
Non-Tuberculous	5	8	1	1	6	9
Doubtful	1	1	—	—	1	1

One male and one female died in the non-tuberculous group. The causes of death, in both cases, confirmed by post-mortem examination, were carcinoma of the lung in a male aged 60, and bi-lateral bronchiectasis in a female aged 17.

Co-ordinated Thoracic Surgery Service.

28 patients were admitted under this scheme as per the following details :—

Admitted from	Thora- coplasty	Drainage	Phrenic nerve	Bronchos- copy	Adhesion cutting	For invest- igation
Bolton	2	—	—	—	1	—
Holt (Norfolk)	1	—	—	—	—	—
Oldham	—	—	2	—	3	—
Preston	1	—	—	—	—	—
Salford	7	—	1	—	3	—
Smethwick	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stockport	—	1	—	—	—	1
Wigan	—	—	4	—	—	—

The following operative work was carried out in the theatre :—

Bronchoscopy	.. .. .	2
Jacobeus operation	.. .. .	49
Monaldi cavity drainage	.. .. .	1
Phrenic nerve operations	.. .. .	195
Thoracoplasty	.. .. .	51

Pathological Laboratory Report.

The following brief statement is made on the work done in this very active department :—

Examination of—

Sputum	.. .. .	2625
Blood	.. .. .	169
Urine	.. .. .	79
Faeces	.. .. .	51
Cerebro-spinal fluid	.. .. .	6
Pus—microscopical	.. .. .	22
cultural	.. .. .	29
soluble haemolysin	.. .. .	5
Effusions—microscopical	.. .. .	49
cultural	.. .. .	49
Other examinations	.. .. .	13
		<hr/> 3097

Dental Report.

Attendances	.. .. .	479
Extractions	.. .. .	315
Fillings	.. .. .	63
Scraping and cleaning	.. .. .	22
Dentures	.. .. .	23
Repairs and adjustments to dentures	.. .. .	5

The dentist paid numerous visits to the wards for the purpose of examining the mouths and carrying out necessary dental treatment of bed patients.

New Ward for Female Patients.

The full occupation of the new ward did not, unfortunately, permit the full use of all available beds owing to the acute shortage of nursing and domestic staffs. The highest number of available beds at any one time throughout the year was 390, but this had to be reduced in the autumn on account of the difficulty of obtaining staff.

Buildings.

The modernisation of the older part of the sanatorium is proceeding according to plan although, of necessity, curtailed by war-time restrictions.

BAGULEY EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

The number of available beds was (average) 450.

The following table gives the number of admissions, discharges, etc., for the year.

Civilian Patients.

Number of patients—

In hospital 1st January	.. .. .	20
Admitted	.. .. .	260
Discharged	.. .. .	264
Died	.. .. .	1
Daily average number of beds occupied	.. .. .	13.8
Average length of stay of patients discharged :		
Male	.. .. .	7.1
Female	.. .. .	4.61
Average length of time in hospital of fatal cases :		
Male	.. .. .	10.0
Female	.. .. .	—
Case mortality	.. .. .	.001

Service Cases.

Number of patients—

In hospital 1st January	.. .. .	125
Admitted	.. .. .	2607
Discharged	.. .. .	2544
Died	.. .. .	5
Daily average number of beds occupied	.. .. .	130.7
Average length of stay of patients discharged :		
Male	.. .. .	73.9
Female	.. .. .	7.02
Average length of stay in hospital of fatal cases :		
Male	.. .. .	13.9
Female	.. .. .	—
Case mortality	.. .. .	.002

X-Ray Department.

The number of X-rays taken were :—

Lateral and A.P.	.. .. .	412
Sinograms	.. .. .	80
Bronchograms	.. .. .	65
Face and head	.. .. .	193
Arms and hands	.. .. .	101
Barium meals	.. .. .	509
Others	.. .. .	250

During this period patients were sent from the R.A.F. Station Hospital, Wilmslow, for barium meals and patients were also sent from the Camp Reception Station, Bowdon, for plain X-rays.

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS.

General Statistics (civilian patients only) for the Year ended
31st December, 1944.

	GENERAL HOSPITALS			SPECIAL ESTABLISHMENTS					INSTITUTIONS		Totals
	Crumpsall Hospital	Withington Hospital	Booth Hall Hospital	Rose Hill Convalescent Home	Langho Colony	Langho Emergency Hospital	Swinton Home	Dr. Garrett Memorial Home	Park House (Chronic Sick and Mental Wards)	Withington Institution (Chronic Sick and Aged and Infirm Wards)	
1. Total admissions (including infants born in hospital)	11,417	11,149	5,004	168	65	56	3	400	906	591	29,759
*2. Women confined in hospital	2,535	2,124	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,659
3. Live births	2,491	2,091	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,582
4. Still-births	99	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
†5. Deaths among the newly-born (<i>i.e.</i> , under four weeks old)	82	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
6. Total deaths among children under one year (including those given under 5)	92	64	114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270
7. Maternal deaths among women confined in hospital	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
8. Total deaths	1,398	1,191	182	..	21	36	2	..	171	263	3,264
9. Total discharges (including infants born in hospital)	10,165	10,019	4,782	133	50	20	3	376	623	297	26,468
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above) —											
(a) Four weeks or less	9,448	9,082	3,926	69	7	..	..	13	481	42	23,068
(b) Exceeding four but under thirteen weeks	1,644	1,765	814	46	5	..	..	173	165	126	4,738
(c) Exceeding thirteen weeks	471	363	224	18	59	56	5	190	148	392	1,926
11. Beds occupied —											
(a) Average during the year	1,138	734	329	27	594	207	127	106	536	697	4,495
(b) Highest	1,270 on 21-2-44	939 on 14-1-44	404 on 23-11-44	47 on 23-7-44	600 on 5-5-44	216 on 23-2-44	128 on 1-1-44	132 on 15-8-44	611 on 20-8-44	718 on 17-11-44	..
(c) Lowest	908 on 14-6-44	588 on 1-7-44	219 on 13-8-44	6 on 21-3-44	583 on 17-4-44	189 on 23-4-44	124 on 5-12-44	80 on 5-5-44	472 on 24-1-44	668 on 17-9-44	..
†12. Surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations)	1,759	1,869	1,584	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,212
13. Abdominal sections	706	784	205	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,695

† This figure relates only to children born in hospital

* Relates to women discharged from or dying in hospital

† Including spinal anaesthesia.

¶ The Emergency Hospital attached to Langho Colony is being used to accommodate chronic sick patients transferred temporarily from Crumpsall and Withington General Hospitals.

Average Duration of Stay.

The average duration of stay in hospital for all civilian cases "dismissed" in 1944 was 26·13 days, as compared with 27·67 days in 1943 and 27·35 days in 1942.

Details of the last four years are given in the sub-joined table.

Hospital	Average duration of stay of civilian patients discharged from or dying in the three general hospitals			
	1941—Days	1942—Days	1943—Days	1944—Days
Booth Hall	26·54	26·32	23·93	22·42
Crumpsall	46·20	32·29	33·28	31·07
Withington	26·10	22·80	23·51	22·68
All three hospitals	34·59	27·35	27·67	26·13

Classification (by disease groups) of days of maintenance of civilian patients discharged from or dying in the General Hospitals, 1944.

DISEASE GROUP	BOOTH HALL		CRUMPSALL		WITHINGTON		TOTALS	
	Total days	Average stay	Total days	Average stay	Total days	Average stay	Total days	Average stay
1. *Infectious disease	13,660	38·16	13,563	46·93	38,081	75·26	65,304	56·64
2. Cancer and other tumours	53	10·60	16,421	42·54	15,980	49·94	32,454	44·52
3. Rheumatism, diseases of nutrition, etc.	11,263	63·63	15,463	66·36	11,561	42·19	38,287	55·98
4. Diseases of blood and blood-forming organs	499	33·27	1,915	38·30	1,130	29·73	3,544	34·41
5. Chronic poisoning .. .. .	..	..	34	6·80	5	1·67	39	4·88
6. Diseases of nervous system and sense organs	7,131	27·43	50,288	140·47	9,450	26·40	66,869	68·51
7. Diseases of circulatory system ..	3,552	34·49	29,760	41·28	19,781	28·67	53,093	35·07
8. Diseases of respiratory system ..	16,538	21·18	27,049	37·52	19,604	28·21	63,191	28·76
9. Diseases of digestive system.. ..	17,275	10·38	21,824	23·37	23,782	21·10	62,881	16·88
10. Non-venereal diseases of genito-urinary system	2,385	25·92	23,386	25·59	22,467	22·29	48,238	23·95
11. Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperal state	..	..	7,369	10·12	7,872	9·77	15,241	9·94
12. Diseases of the skin	14,949	25·55	10,213	30·76	12,016	32·13	37,178	28·78
13. Non-tuberculous diseases of bones and joints	5,712	52·89	1,421	32·30	2,954	28·96	10,087	39·71
14. Congenital malformations	1,638	58·50	427	61·00	173	19·22	2,238	50·86
15. Diseases of early infancy	1,677	37·27	275	3·27	697	7·83	2,649	12·15
16. Old age, senility, and senile decay..	..	..	61,639	193·83	2,434	24·34	64,073	153·28
17. †Violence	5,877	15·67	11,211	30·06	12,632	26·59	29,720	24·30
18. Ill-defined diseases	3,002	15·80	933	16·66	279	11·16	4,214	15·55
19. Convalescence	2	2·00	..	..	..	..	2	2·00
20. ‡Healthy	6,074	34·51	66,120	13·20	53,348	12·67	125,542	13·36
Totals	111,287	22·42	359,311	31·07	254,246	22·68	724,844	26·13

* Including tuberculosis patients.

† Including accidents associated with fracture.

‡ Including mothers and infants discharged from maternity wards.

**Sources of admission of civilian patients discharged from or dying in
General Hospitals, 1944 (excluding births).**

Sources of Admission	Booth Hall Hospital	Crumpsall Hospital	Withington Hospital	Totals
District medical officer	53	109	11	173
General practitioner	2,316	5,041	5,009	12,366
Voluntary hospital	877	305	222	1,404
City institution *	80	139	31	250
Municipal hospital *	134	75	58	267
Other	† 1,130	† 2,811	† 2,422	6,363
Staff cases ‡	3	74	153	230
Maternity and child welfare centres..	172	171	7	350
Accident ward	193	4	385	582
Emergency	6	343	821	1,170
Totals	4,964	9,072	9,119	23,155

* Transfers.

† At Booth Hall Hospital the classification "Other" includes cases sent in by Education Department and the Public Health Office. Maternity cases are classified as "Other" at Withington and Crumpsall Hospitals.

‡ Includes staff from Corporation establishments other than Public Health establishments.

MUNICIPAL HOSPITALS PATHOLOGICAL SERVICE.

During 1944 the work of the department has shown a pronounced increase, the total number of examinations being 102,168, as compared with 90,807 for 1943.

	1944	1943
Pathological examinations at Crumpsall laboratory	59,473	62,740
Pathological examinations at Withington laboratory	35,561	28,067
Pathological examinations at Baguley laboratory	7,134	—

The increase has been fairly evenly distributed between the Crumpsall and Withington laboratories, while the department at Baguley, to serve the Sanatorium and Emergency Hospital, which was set up towards the end of January, 1944, has done 7,134 examinations and has proved a valuable asset. It was expected that when a pathological laboratory was provided on the premises at Baguley there would be a good demand for its services and this has proved to be the case.

During the early part of 1944 the Crumpsall laboratory staff gave assistance to the Monsall Hospital laboratory in dealing with the bacteriological investigation of cases of bacillary dysentery.

The introduction of penicillin treatment in the municipal hospitals has provided much extra work on the bacteriological side with results which have been very satisfactory and give great promise for the future. The laboratories have acted as distributing centres for penicillin for both civilian and service cases in the municipal hospitals, and the Crumpsall laboratory has continued to do the pathological work for service establishments in the vicinity.

Publication.

Latent Mastoiditis in Infancy, W.H. Patterson and G. Stewart Smith, 1944, *B.M.J.*, 2, 659.

Total Examinations.

At Crumpsall Laboratory for :—

Crumpsall Hospital	.. .. .	29,955	
Booth Hall Hospital	.. .. .	14,234	
Withington Hospital	.. .. .	773	
Baguley Emergency Hospital	.. .. .	69	
Baguley Sanatorium	.. .. .	4	
Emergency Blood Transfusion Service	.. .. .	14,844	
Monsall Hospital	.. .. .	18	
Langho Colony	.. .. .	925	
R.O.A. School, Styal	.. .. .	10	
Swinton Home	.. .. .	3	
Convalescent Home, Conway	.. .. .	2	
Abergele Sanatorium	.. .. .	1	
R.A.F., Heaton Park	.. .. .	5,039	
R.A.F., Bowlee	.. .. .	9	
R.A.F., Heywood	.. .. .	11	
A.T.S., Hollinwood	.. .. .	4	
A.T.S., Heaton Park	.. .. .	2	
A.T.S., Victoria Park	.. .. .	9	
R.E.M.E., Middleton	.. .. .	10	
Ladysmith Barracks, Ashton-under-Lyne	.. .. .	59	
R.A., Eccles	.. .. .	13	
H.M.S. Gosling, Warrington	.. .. .	4	
P.O.W. Camp, Bury	.. .. .	392	
		<hr/>	66,473

At Withington Laboratory for :—

Withington Hospital	.. .. .	30,083	
Emergency Blood Transfusion Service	.. .. .	5,352	
Baguley Emergency Hospital	.. .. .	89	
Baguley Sanatorium	.. .. .	37	
		<hr/>	35,561

At Baguley Laboratory for :—

Emergency Hospital	4,038	
Sanatorium	3,096	
		<hr/>	7,134

Total	<hr/>	109,168
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Crumpsall Hospital.

General.

During the year 11,417 civilian patients were admitted to hospital (including births). The admissions of service patients and prisoners-of-war totalled 2,932. The total admissions, 14,349, are considerably greater than those for the previous year (12,562). Most of the service patients were admitted during the latter half of the year, sometimes in convoys from the south of England and otherwise by transfer from other E.M.S. hospitals.

Surgical Department.

Operations performed amounted to 3,138, and of these 917 were performed by the consultant staff. Emergency operations (included above) numbered 514.

Maternity Department.

The number of women treated in the lying-in wards was 2,617, which is an increase of 263 over the corresponding figure for 1943. Of this number 2,546 were delivered in the hospital. This is the highest number of deliveries since 1938. All the wards of the department were in use throughout the year, which was a very busy one for the nursing staff. During certain periods of the year there was a shortage of pupil midwives.

There were 12 deaths, six of them being in women whose pregnancy was complicated by serious medical conditions. The maternal mortality rate was, therefore, 4.58 per thousand and the morbidity rate, according to the Ministry of Health standard, was 11.46 per thousand.

Stillbirths numbered 107 and 87 infants died in hospital. Of the babies born alive 244 were premature by the recognised standard, *i.e.*, birth weight of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs or under.

The number of patients attending the ante-natal clinic was 2,348 and the total of attendances was 8,417. At the post-natal clinic 886 women were examined.

Consultant Clinics.

The work of these clinics has continued to increase and has shown that they are filling a definite need in North Manchester. The number of patients attending is as shown :—

<i>Medical</i>	<i>Surgical</i>	<i>Gynaecological</i>
593	585	547

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in admitting patients from these out-patients' clinics, owing to the need of reserving beds for service patients.

X-Ray Department.

The X-ray department has been working under great pressure during the latter half of the year owing to the large volume of orthopaedic work resulting from battle casualties.

In-patients examined	.. .. .	4,112
Out-patients examined	.. .. .	2,493
		<hr/>
Total	.. .. .	6,605
		<hr/>

The number of examinations carried out was 7,654.

Physiotherapy Department.

This department has also had difficulty in coping with the increased work caused by service patients. The appointment of an additional physiotherapist has been authorised, but it has not been possible to fill the post.

In-patients—Attendances	.. .. .	22,004
Treatments	.. .. .	37,932
Out-patients—Attendances	.. .. .	15,366
Treatments	.. .. .	25,985

These figures show a very great increase over last year.

Almoner's Report.

21,001 attendances have been made by 5,338 patients, of whom 2,357 were E.M.S. patients. This represents an increase on last year's figures of 5,568 attendances and 1,125 patients. The number of patients transferred to convalescent home has decreased, owing to the reduction in the number of civilian beds. 158 unmarried mothers were interviewed and given assistance.

There has been constant co-operation with the various voluntary societies, approved societies, and Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association. Ready help in settling the problems of discharged service patients has been given by the Ministry of Pensions. During the year four students from the Institute of Hospital Almoners have spent several weeks of their training in the Almoner's Office.

Casualty Department.

839 accident cases were attended to in the receiving ward, some of them being admitted as in-patients.

Nursing Staff.

All the resident accommodation at the hospital is occupied so it is impossible to increase the nursing staff further, except by granting facilities to trained staff to live outside. Examination results for the year are shown below :—

	<i>Entered</i>	<i>Passed</i>
Hospital Final Examination	53 nurses	43
State Final Examination	49 „	48
State Preliminary Examination ..	52 „	35
Central Midwives Board Examinations	34 pupils	27

Structural Alterations and New Equipment.

Alterations to the fabric of the building and the purchase of new equipment were necessarily of a limited extent. A new viewing room and waiting room for relatives and friends were added to the mortuary. A new store for the clothing and kit of service patients was provided at the Annexe. The former First Aid Post at Park House has been altered to provide accommodation for an Occupational Therapy Department. New apparatus was purchased for conservative dentistry. An additional short wave diathermy machine has been provided in the Physiotherapy Department. A fish fryer has been added to the patients' kitchen through the kind offices of the Ministry of Health.

Withington Hospital.

General.

The work of the hospital has been influenced to some extent by the provision of 400 beds for military patients injured as a result of War operations. This has increased the amount of surgery done in the hospital but decreased the number of civilians treated, as accommodation could not be found for all patients requiring admission to hospital. Additional beds were placed in all wards to enable the maximum number of sick to be admitted.

The total admissions numbered 12,803, of whom 1,637 were military.

Tuberculosis.

There were 275 males and 262 females admitted to the wards during the year and of this number 32 males and 38 females were for observation.

One male ward had to be closed on account of shortage of staff and consequently patients who were admitted to the remaining wards were suffering from a more acute type of illness. These conditions influenced the work of the occupational therapy unit, in that the maximum number of men attending at any one time was 8 and the total number of men attending throughout the year was 20.

Surgical Department.

The work in this department again shows an increase, but military casualties are chiefly responsible for this figure. The total number of operations in the civilian population was 2,769 and the total operations for the year was 3,589.

Accident Department.

4,170 new patients attended the department, of whom 370 were admitted to the hospital and the remaining patients attended on 8,955 occasions. The department shows a steady increase each year and these figures show an increase of 353 new patients over 1943.

Consultation Clinic.

The past year was the first full year of activity and the department is greatly appreciated by the general practitioners and patients. Usually each patient attends on one occasion only. Attendances were as follows :—

Orthopaedic Clinic	.. .. .	268 patients
General Medicine	.. .. .	329 „
Gynaecology	.. .. .	543 „
General Surgery	.. .. .	791 „
		<hr/>
		1,931
		<hr/>

Obstetric Department.

The department has been working under considerable difficulty during the year on account of shortage of staff which, towards the end of the year, necessitated closing one of the wards. Patients have been discharged at 10 days instead of 14 days, and by this means a considerable increase of work has been possible. Total deliveries were 2,164, of which 133 were emergency admissions; 2,031 had attended the ante-natal clinic and 38 were admitted after confinement. Of the total number of patients delivered 1,974 were delivered by a midwife, who sought medical aid on 904 occasions, and there were 190 patients

delivered by a doctor. At the ante-natal clinic there were 2,217 patients booked during the year and these patients made 10,348 visits on 156 occasions. The post-natal clinic held 52 sessions and the number of attendances was 1,019. There were 175 premature babies weighing under $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. born alive, and of these 140 were discharged in a good state of health. There were 82 stillbirths and 3 maternal deaths, two of which occurred in booked cases, the other being an emergency case.

Physiotherapy Department.

For several months of the year the department was understaffed and, therefore, the amount of work which could be done had to be reduced. This is shown in the table in that the number of attendances at the clinic increased by nearly 7,000 over the previous year, but treatments were reduced by over 400.

	Attendances			Treatments		
	In-Patient	Out-Patient	Total	In-Patient	Out-Patient	Total
1944 ..	11,192	20,413	31,605	16,787	22,462	39,249
1943 ..	10,209	14,533	24,742	15,339	24,353	39,692

Orthopaedic Department.

The patient with a fracture is first dealt with in the Accident Department in the case of out-patients and subsequently by the massage staff.

In-patients' attendances at—

Fracture Clinic	109
Orthopaedic Clinic	26

Out-patients' attendances at— ..

Fracture Clinic	4,625
Orthopaedic Clinic	1,262

X-Ray Department.

The work in this department has shown a further increase in that there were 12,852 examinations comprised of :—

Barium Meal examinations	1,040
Barium Enemas	312
Chest examinations	2,704
Gall Bladder examinations	208
Renal examinations	416
Bones, Joints, etc.	8,172

The total number of cases X-rayed show a great difference from the previous year, emphasising the growth of out-patient treatments. The number of in-patients examined was 6,685 as compared with 9,018 in the previous year, whilst the number of out-patients was 6,167 as compared with 2,157.

Almoner's Report.

There were 23,573 attendances made by out-patients. Other activities include :—

Convalescent treatments arranged	134
Unmarried mothers assisted	199
Married mothers with illegitimate babies assisted	25
Home visits by all agencies	97
Surgical appliances, etc.	104
Rehabilitation and occupational therapy	32

Assistance was given to many patients in regard to compassionate leave and posting, care of children, clothing, extra nourishment, housing and advice in regard to rent and pensions, etc.

Booth Hall Hospital.

The work of the hospital for the year as reflected in the statistics shows no outstanding deviation from the average for all departments. There was an average weekly admission rate of 96. The peak month for admissions was March when 484 patients were admitted. Out-patient attendances increased by 644 over the previous year.

90 evacuees from L.C.C. hospitals were admitted. Of these 80 were admitted in one evening. The children were mainly patients from the Goldie Leigh Hospital School for chronic skin complaints and from the Whiteoak Hospital, Swanley, for chronic eye conditions. Shortly after their admission the L.C.C. Education Department sent teaching staff and school equipment and we have been greatly helped in continuing the educational and recreational activities of the children.

Statistics.

Treated as in-patients	5,409
Treated as out-patients	1,968
Patients admitted	5,004
Duration of stay	22.42 days

Deaths are grouped into "under 1 year" and "over 1 year" and include patients who died even within a few minutes of arriving at the hospital. There were 114 deaths under 1 year and 68 occurred in the "one year and over" category.

There were 156 appendix operations performed. Of the 7 deaths due to appendicitis and general peritonitis the ages were 2, 5, 6, 8, 12, 14, and 15 years. None of these children was sent to the hospital under 72 hours from the onset of the symptoms and 4 had been ill for considerably longer. The two cardinal factors which increase mortality in appendicitis are (1) delay, and (2) purgation, and both were much in evidence in the cases quoted above. Three cases were so advanced that operation was not possible. Many of the patients who recovered were placed in jeopardy by the same factors.

Infectious Diseases.

	Outside infection	Hospital infection	Total
Morbilli	28	35	63
Rubella	6	15	21
Pertussis	40	2	42
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	15	—	15
Scarlet fever	6	8	14
Diphtheria:—			
(a) Nasal	1	—	} 2
(b) Faucial	1	—	
(c) Laryngeal	—	—	
Varicella	12	49	61
Typhoid fever	2	—	2
Paratyphoid B	1	1	2
Salmonella group	1	—	1
Dysentery:—			
(a) B. Sonne	38	32	70
(b) Flexner	—	1	1
(c) Flexner " Newcastle "	9	15	24
(d) Organism undetected	7	1	8
Food poisoning:—			
(a) B. Morganii	1	7	8
(b) B. Aertrycke	4	13	17

	Notified Cases	Deaths
TUBERCULOSIS (all Ages):—		
Pulmonary	47	3
Bones and Joints	16	..
Glands	12	..
Abdomen	9	..
Meningitis.. .. .	17	17
Total	101	20

Casualty and After-Care Department.

Attendances	1944		1943	
	Children	Over 16 years	Children	Over 16 years
First Attendances	1,719	221	1,734	210
Subsequent Attendances ..	4,053	229	3,322	263
	5,772	450	5,056	473

In addition 28 Emergency Medical Service cases attended and made 30 subsequent attendances.

	1944	1943
Subsequently admitted to hospital	198	213
Adult patients transferred to other hospitals	95	47
Road accidents	9	8
Burns and Scalds cases	67	67

Surgical Department.

	1944	1943
Operations performed in theatre	1,701	1,895
General surgical emergencies	180	184

Some operation details :—

	Performed by Consultant Staff	Performed by Resident Surgical Officer, etc.
Pyloric stenosis	2	5
Intussusception	1	23
Intestinal obstruction from other causes	1	4
Appendicitis	5	99
Appendicitis and General Peritonitis	9	43
Osteomyelitis .. .. .	..	61
Hernia	4	10
Empyema	3	13
Mastoid:—		
(i.) Simple	17	2
(ii.) Radical	3	..
Total	45	260

Ear, Nose and Throat Department.

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1943</u>
Examined by Aurist	1,020	1,121
(in-patients 552, Out -patients 468)		
Specially examined in wards	134	157
Tonsils and Adenoids operations (Hospital Aurist)	354	408
Tonsils and Adenoids operations (Education Authority Aurists)	746	770

Ophthalmic Department.

There were 61 patients seen by the Ophthalmic Surgeon, the total attendances being 119.

Dental Department.

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1943</u>
Patients inspected	2,127	2,378
Patients treated	960	875
(in-patients 873, out-patients 87)		
Extractions under general anaesthetic ..	50	42
(in addition 260 had N20 gas)		
Fillings	171	182
(in-patients 149, out-patients 22)		
Special gum treatments	45	49
(in-patients 41, out-patients 4)		

In addition 7 cases received special treatment for cleft palate.

Of the total treatments 369 in-patients and 38 out-patients were under the age of 8 years and 504 in-patients and 49 out-patients were over 8 years of age.

X-Ray Department.

	1944			1943		
	In-patients	Out-patients	Total	In-patients	Out-patients	Total
Patients radiographed ..	2,187	608	2,795	2,474	455	2,929
Films exposed	4,078	1,018	5,096	4,531	808	5,339

Physiotherapy Department.

	Total Attendances	In-patients	Out-patients
Ultra Violet Light treatments	5,399	404	92
Massage treatments.. .. .	3,755	215	90
Electrical treatments	563	21	24

Almoner's Department.

	1944	1943
Out-patient attendances	6,280	5,636
Convalescences arranged	154	223
Extra nourishment cases	74	76
Transport and escorts arranged	109	96
Home visits paid	57	77
Special schooling arranged	35	12
Referred to other clinics or to district nurses	6	13
Transfers to residential nurseries	47	21
Transfers to day nurseries or foster-mothers	7	13
Referred to statutory or voluntary bodies—		
For supervision of reports	37	38
For help with appliances	10	8
For assistance with clothing	20	14

Student Nurses.

75 new students entered, 35 left irregularly, and 22 completed their training.

State Examination Results.

	Entries	Passes	Failures
Preliminary	30	28	2
Final	22	22	nil

Langho Colony.

On 31st December, 1944, there were maintained in the Colony 268 male and 316 female colonists, of whom 293 were chargeable to the Manchester Corporation and 291 to other authorities. There was an epidemic of dysentery; 18 patients were proved positive and 3 were transferred to Monsall Hospital. During the year 3 patients sustained fractures and 21 colonists died.

Dr. Garrett Memorial Home.

89 children were in residence on 1st January, 1944. During the year 400 children were admitted and 376 discharged, leaving 113 children in residence when the year ended. Of the 376 children discharged 314 were marked fit, 31 improved, and 31 required further hospital treatment. 352 children gained weight; 24 remained stationary.

The shortage of nursing staff and the increase of infection amongst the children caused the number of admissions to be curtailed.

On 11th January the special school was opened and a headmistress and three assistant teachers were appointed.

The erection of the sanitary annexe to the admission wards and children's play hut is a welcome improvement.

Rose Hill Convalescent Home.

This home was re-opened on March 21st, 1944, with the admission of 3 mothers and babies from Crumpsall Hospital. Prior to this date structural and sanitary alterations had been executed for the reception of mothers and babies, children under two years and children up to five years old.

During the nine months working 168 patients were admitted and 133 discharged, leaving 35 patients in the home on December 31st.

The average number of beds occupied during the year was 27·5. 42 children and 9 mothers required nursing in bed for 3 or more days.

Park House.

During the year under review 748 patients (349 males and 399 females) were admitted to the mental wards, as compared with 645 for the previous year. The accommodation in these wards has not been unduly taxed. A statistical summary is subjoined.

Mental Wards.

Beds reserved for these cases number 670.

	Male	Female	Total
Remaining on 1st January, 1944	202	245	447
Admitted	349	399	748
Discharged (recovered or improved)	92	144	236
Discharged otherwise	170	178	348
Deaths	69	74	143
Remaining on 31st December, 1944	220	248	468
Average daily number under treatment	209	240	449

The occupational classes are proving themselves of great help to the patients and have, without doubt, had very beneficial effects in the treatment and ultimate recovery of many of the patients. Recreational facilities have been well maintained for this class of patient.

There are still a number of evacuees in the Institution from Great Yarmouth, London, and Salford, the majority of whom require sick nursing. Arrangements have been made during the year for inmates who require hospital treatment to be nursed in the Institution and there are also quite a number of chronic sick being nursed who have been transferred from Crumpsall Hospital.

Old and infirm inmates admitted during the year numbered 592, an increase of 189 over last year. The provision of pocket money (2/- weekly) to the old people has been very much appreciated and each payment is looked forward to with keen anticipation.

Patients and staff are co-operating in doing everything to prevent waste and at the same time accepting war-time restrictions with good spirits.

Withington Institution.

The policy of using Withington Institution primarily for the care and treatment of chronic sick patients was continued during the year under report. Sick cases now represent 85 per cent. of the total cases accommodated. One Home only now houses ambulatory inmates. There are 83 of them and they are all males.

Admissions during the year were 564 chronic sick patients, 27 healthy inmates, and 63 chronic sick evacuees from London. 55 evacuees remained in residence at the close of the year. Of these, 2 were original evacuees from London.

A further allocation of beds to the Ministry of Health for evacuees was made in August and on 28th August, 1944, 63 cases were admitted. The shortage of nursing staff at the time was so acute that arrangements were made for the transfer of 12 nurses from the London County Council. 5 London nurses are still at the Institution.

During the year many gifts were received and special services rendered for the inmates, which gave great pleasure. These are again most gratefully acknowledged in this report.

The chief problem of the year has been the shortage of nursing and domestic staff.

Swinton Home.

This Home for mentally defective children contains 130 beds, which are kept almost continuously full; in fact, the average number of beds occupied during the year was 127. The highest number of occupied beds reached 128 and the lowest 124. 3 patients were admitted during the year and 3 discharged. There were 2 deaths.

The general behaviour and conduct of the patients has been satisfactory. 1 boy and 2 girls over the age of 16 years were transferred to certified institutions under their own local authority.

All patients who are teachable receive training in the school attached to the Home, and instructions are given in social behaviour, physical exercises, music, art, handicrafts, and gardening. They are given individual intelligence tests by the latest Binet-Simon method and placed in one of four classes according to their mental age. The school is adequately staffed with a trained supervisor, three instructresses and two nurses.

The health of the patients has been most satisfactory. All cases of acute illness have been promptly recognised and treated. One slight epidemic of diarrhoea occurred.

CONVALESCENT HOMES.

Patients in convalescent homes on 1st January ..	122
Patients sent to convalescent homes 1st January to 31st December—	
Adults	60
Children	478
	— 538
Patients returned from convalescent homes 1st January to 31st December ..	
Adults	60
Children	460
	— 520
Remaining in convalescent homes 31st December—	
Adults	2
Children	138
	— 140

Recommendations for adults to receive convalescent treatment were received from the Senior Tuberculosis Officer, the District Medical Officers, Crumpsall Hospital, and Withington Hospital. The children's recommendations were received from the Senior Tuberculosis Officer, the School Medical Officer, Child Welfare Doctors, Booth Hall Hospital, Manchester Northern Hospital, the Duchess of York Hospital for Babies, St. Mary's Hospital, and the Invalid Children's Aid Association.

2 children were transferred from St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Freshfield, to the Isolation Hospital, Fazakerley, Liverpool. One child suffered from diphtheria and the other from scarlet fever. One child was transferred from St. Joseph's to the Southport Infirmary suffering from diffuse bronchiectasis.

There is now only one epileptic patient chargeable to the Manchester Corporation at an establishment not controlled by the Corporation and she is still at the St. Elizabeth's Home for Epileptics, Much Hadham, Hertfordshire.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The total number of persons attending Manchester clinics in 1944 was 9,183 compared with 8,133 in 1943. Of this number, 4,040 were found to be suffering from conditions other than venereal disease.

The number of individuals (including 118 service men) with venereal disease attending for the first time was 2,486 compared with 2,430 in 1943.

Syphilis.

New cases of syphilis in males numbered 495 and in females 568, as against 492 and 454 respectively in the previous year.

Gonorrhoea.

New cases of gonorrhoea among males numbered 936 and among females 481, the comparable figures for 1943 being 1,004 and 473.

Defaulters.

During the year 930 persons were discharged after satisfying the final tests of cure. On the other hand 889 persons ceased to attend before their courses of treatment were completed. Letters were sent to defaulters and many returned for treatment at the same or some other clinic, but the problem of dealing with these people remains a serious one.

Preventive Treatment Centre.

A Preventive Treatment Centre was opened at St. Luke's Hospital on April 1st, 1937, and it has continued to perform useful work since that date. This Centre treats men who have exposed themselves to possible infection and who present themselves within six hours of exposure at any hour of the day or night. In 1944 as many as 2,836 persons attended for treatment, for the most part during the night time and early hours of the morning. It is significant that no persons receiving this preventive treatment reported subsequently at any of the clinics with established disease.

General.

Education by posters, leaflets, lectures, and cinema shows has been actively pursued during the year.

Summary of Work Done at all the Centres during 1944.

	Syphilis		Soft Chancre		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals
1. Number of cases on 1st January, 1944, under treatment or observation	637	765	3	..	294	334	407	256	1341	1355	2696
2. Number of cases removed from the register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	67	73	..	..	46	44	..	1	113	118	231
3. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of cases under Item 4) suffering from	495	568	5	1	936	481	1527	1836	2963	2886	5849
4. Number of cases dealt with for the first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other Centres for the same infection, or to have been under observation at other Centres	199	102	..	..	47	46	9	4	255	152	407
Totals of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4	1398	1508	8	1	1323	905	1943	2097	4672	4511	9183
5. Number of cases discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	175	100	5	1	490	165	1534	1773	2204	2039	4243
6. Number of cases which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were, on first attendance, suffering from	194	266	3	..	240	189	..	..	437	455	892
7. Number of cases which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure	78	65	..	..	140	60	..	..	218	125	343
8. Number of cases transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners	226	146	..	..	108	89	23	18	357	253	610
9. Number of cases remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December, 1943	725	931	..	..	345	402	386	306	1456	1639	3095
Totals of Items 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 (These Totals should agree with those of Items 1, 2, 3, and 4).	1398	1508	8	1	1323	905	1943	2097	4672	4511	9183
10. Number of attendances :— (a) for individual attention of the medical officers	19233	21795	25	19	6605	7204	3847	5537	29710	34555	64265
(b) for intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressing	1406	..	6	..	13216	6933	309	46	14937	6979	21916
Total Attendances	20639	21795	31	19	19821	14137	4156	5583	44647	41534	86181
11. In-patients :— (a) Total number of persons admitted for treatment during the year	30	14	..	..	54	4	2	2	86	20	106
(b) Aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment given	421	377	..	..	355	109	16	51	792	537	1329
	Under 1 year		1 and under 5 years		5 and under 15 years		15 years and over		Totals		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
12. Number of cases of congenital syphilis in Item 3 above, classified according to age periods	1	10	2	6	5	18	7	23	15	57	72

Regulation 33B.

During 1944, 354 female contacts have been notified in all. 21 were notified on two or more occasions. One health visitor devoted her whole time and another part of her time to tracing and following up these cases. Many of the cases were not investigated as there were no addresses given and in other instances false addresses were supplied.

The following is a summary of the results of this work :—

(1) Not yet traced	46
(2) Not yet attending clinic	8
(3) Joined H.M. Forces	3
(4) Admitted to Remand Homes	2
(5) Removed from Manchester :—	
(a) Referred to Medical Officer of Health of area	12
(b) Addresses unknown	7
(6) Number under treatment	93
(7) Number discharged free from infection	14
	<hr/>
	185

Of the 21 contacts notified more than once, most have been persuaded to obtain and continue treatment, 5 were persistent defaulters, and Statutory Notices were served on 2. One summons was served and a warrant has been obtained for arrest. Other summonses are pending.

The contacts, generally speaking, have proved very amenable to persuasion. Much detailed and interesting information has been obtained about the lives and ways of living of these women and girls and the health visitors concerned have carried out their difficult task with an energy and thoroughness which is to be commended. Co-operation by a team of American nurses in tracing contacts proved of great value.

PUBLIC HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Department co-operated with various large manufacturing firm in Manchester in arrangements for health exhibitions at works. Suitable material illustrating some of the activities of a Public Health Department was made available to these firms and also to neighbouring local authorities and to an R.A.F. Station. Contribution was made also to a successful exhibition organised in connection with a Safety First campaign.

In conjunction with facilities afforded to units of the Civil Affairs Organisation of the U.S. Army to become familiar with local government administration in England, the Department was responsible for introducing and explaining the organisation and operation of the Emergency Medical Services and for illustrating by visits and talks various aspects of the Department's normal activities. Lectures were held at Child Welfare Centres on the activities of the Public Health Department in relation to the home. A series of visits and explanatory talks were also arranged at Monsall Ambulance and Disinfecting Station for student nurses, student health visitors, and other official organisations.

The official journal of the Central Council for Health Education—"Better Health," continues to be circulated, the number of copies distributed reaching 6,000 copies per month.

The Department has been unable as yet to re-establish a panel of speakers to lecture on the many public health topics which were in demand in ever increasing measure since the 1914—18 war. In 1939 it was found that medical practitioners could not afford the time they had previously given to this work and sociological workers too were similarly fixed. Lectures have, nevertheless, been given on diphtheria and public health work generally by the Medical Officer of Health and his staff and in not a few cases the Central Council for Health Education has been approached resulting in many large firms being visited where health topics have been introduced to thousands of workpeople. The Central Council has also given isolated lectures on behalf of the Department.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

(A) The Midwifery Service.

Notified Births.

(1) Births at home	5,031
(i.) Taken by midwives, including cases in which midwife acted as maternity nurse (figures based on yearly return of cases made by midwives to L.S.A.)	4,584
(ii.) Taken by doctors (no midwife present)	34
(iii.) Taken by St. Mary's Hospital district staff in Manchester area	413
(2) Births in institutions	8,176
(i.) Hospitals	6,734
(ii.) Maternity homes registered under Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927	1,442
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	13,207

229 midwives gave notice of intention to practise in 1944. Of these 102 were employed in hospitals, 40 were employed in Nursing Homes having no medical attendant, 15 were employed by District Nursing Institutions, 15 were in independent practise and 57 were municipal midwives.

Gas and Air Analgesia.

During the year 17 municipal midwives were trained in the administration of gas and air analgesia and 8 others were taking the course at the end of the year. There are 20 midwives still to be trained.

Owing to the difficulty in getting the Minnitt apparatus all those who were trained have not yet been supplied with a machine and up to the end of the year 6 midwives only were equipped.

Gas and air analgesia was administered to 24 patients.

Lectures.

A series of 6 lectures commencing in the autumn was given by specialists. This was found to be a better arrangement than the week-end refresher courses as more of the midwives were able to attend.

Analysis of cases taken by Midwives who notified intention to practise.

Midwives notifying intention to practise	Number of midwives	Midwife only at the case		Midwife with doctor called in		Midwife as maternity nurse	Total number of cases	Per cent. of births notified in City
		Primi parae	Multi parae	Primi parae	Multi parae			
1. Births at home—								
(a) Municipal midwives ..	57	236	2,275	233	604	580	3,928	29.34
(b) Independent midwives living in Manchester area	11	12	153	13	46	58	282	2.10
(c) Independent midwives living outside Manchester area	4	4	18	3	9	14	48	.35
(d) Midwives employed by District Nursing Institution	15	28	153	12	37	96	326	2.43
	87	280	2,599	261	696	748	4,584	34.22
2. Births in institutions—								
Midwives employed in registered nursing homes and having no resident medical officer	40	175	373	124	103	667	1,442	10.77
	127	455	2,972	385	799	1,415	6,026	44.99

Municipal Midwives.

All arrangements sanctioned by the City Council for midwifery services have been maintained throughout the year.

4,426 applications for municipal midwives were received. 3,928 patients were delivered, 475 were transferred to hospital on account of unsatisfactory conditions before or during labour. 117 pregnancies ended before the 28th week. 74 applications were withdrawn on account of domestic reasons and removal from the district.

Of the cases attended, 177 were assessed to pay part fee; no charge was made in 49 cases.

Work of Municipal Midwives.

3,928 deliveries as midwife or maternity nurse.

117 cases of miscarriage nursed.

54,750 morning visits.

15,280 evening visits.

8,893 visits to patients discharged from municipal hospitals before the 14th day.

12,248 ante-natal visits to patients in their own homes.

14,223 ante-natal visits by patients to midwives' homes.

1,575 attendances by midwives at the ante-natal clinics.

Of the 3,928 patients attended by midwives—

1,876 were delivered between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m.

2,052 were delivered between 9 p.m. and 9 a.m.

Cases taken by municipal midwives show an increase of 98 over last year.

Supervision and instruction of Midwives.

Midwives were temporarily suspended from work on 170 occasions on account of contact with infection or being themselves liable to be a source of infection. As there is a staff of trained nurses available to take over, midwives are encouraged to report cases with raised temperature before they become notifiable under the Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations.

Rules of the Central Midwives Board.

No serious breach of the rules of the Central Midwives Board occurred during the year.

Practical training of Midwives.

The City of Manchester and St. Mary's District Midwifery Training Association formed in 1940 has functioned during the year in conformity with its constitution. 9 municipal midwives are approved by the Central Midwives Board to take pupils for district experience for Part II. of the training.

Payment of Medical Fees.

Payment of fee of the registered medical practitioner called in by the midwife, in accordance with the Rules, is made by the Local Supervising Authority under the authority of the Midwives Act, 1918, section 14 (1). The Local Supervising Authority has power to recover the fee from the patient, or husband, if they have the means to pay. In 1,479 instances the fee was paid by the Corporation.

Provision of the services of Consultants for difficult Child-birth.

Under the Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1926, a second opinion may be obtained by a registered medical practitioner. A fee of three guineas for the consultation is payable by the Public Health Committee. No such case occurred during the year.

In 1930, in connection with the Council's Scheme for maternity and child welfare under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, the provision of a consultant service was extended to allow medical practitioners to call in a consultant in the event of obstetric difficulty arising during the ante-natal period, labour, or the puerperium. The fee is fixed at five guineas. There were 8 such instances during the year.

Visits by special maternity nurses.

These visits fall into the following categories:—

Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	..	..	..	..	..	1,756
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mastitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,321
Phlebitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
Infection in the house	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Mother still unsatisfactory at end of lying-in period	..	..					157
Cases of abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Mothers of infants suffering from Pemphigus neonatorum	..						17
Infants with Pemphigus neonatorum	..	..	..	..			1,551
Septic and unsatisfactory umbilicus	..	..	..	..			625
Spina bifida	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Prematurity of infant	..	..	..	..	..	..	527
Promotion and re-establishment of breast-feeding	..	..					58
Mastitis in infants	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
Unsatisfactory infants	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Septic skin conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	50

6,377

Artificial Feeding.

During the year 352 notifications of recourse to artificial feeding were received, 64 from midwives and 288 from institutions. In 54 of the total cases it was stated that it was supplementary and not a complete change over. Of the remainder the causes given were:—

Poor health of mother	68 cases
Mastitis	24 „
Deformed or depressed nipples	44 „
Social reasons	19 „
Baby being adopted	16 „
Secretion failed	27 „
Maternal death	2 „
Mother returning to work	7 „
On the advice of doctor	40 „
Other causes	51 „
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	298 „
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The Care of Premature Babies.

The Ministry of Health Circular 20/44 dated March 22nd, 1944, on the care of premature infants makes recommendations for the development of the care of these infants. The recommendations carried out were:—

- (a) Provision has been made on the notification of birth card for the birth weight of the baby.
- (b) Midwives have been provided with sub-normal thermometers and mucous catheters.
- (c) A supply of hot water bottles, belcroy feeders and gamgee tissue and 2 equipped cots are kept at the central office for lending when required.

Midwives report to the supervisors when they have a premature baby in their practice and state if they are in need of any additional equipment and the special maternity nurse takes over the nursing from the midwife. 42 babies were nursed by the special nurses and 527 visits were paid to these babies.

The weight and feeding of these babies is shown below:—

Weight	Number	Breast fed	Mixed	Artificial feeding
2—3 lbs.	1	—	—	—
3—4 „	* 3	1	2	—
4—5 „	† 27	9	1	17
5—6 „	10	4	2	4
6—7 „	1	1	—	—

* One died in hospital.

† Two died.

During the year one set of triplets and four sets of twins were born. The triplets were one month in hospital and one month at home before removing to London. Their birth weights were 4lbs. 1oz.; 4lbs. 10ozs.; 4lbs. 6ozs. All these children made good progress.

Maternal deaths.

23 deaths from child birth occurred amongst Manchester mothers and were investigated in accordance with the request of the Ministry of Health. This is a decrease of 7 on last year. It is interesting to note that of the 8 deaths from sepsis one only occurred after a full term labour.

The following table gives the classification of all the maternal deaths, the last column giving the 1943 rate for comparison.

Causes of Death in Child-birth.

Cause	Normal full-term labour	Abnormal full-term labour	Abortion	Total	Rate per 1,000 registered live and stillbirths	
					1944	1943
Puerperal sepsis	1	—	7	8	0.64	1.04
Other causes	2	8	5	15	1.19	1.29

Analysis of deaths due to other causes:—

Ectopic gestation	1
Pregnancy with cardiac condition	2
Embolism	2
Ante-partum haemorrhage	1
Abortion (manslaughter)	1
Collapse after delivery	1
Post-partum haemorrhage	1
Peritonitis	2
Ruptured uterus	1
Obstetric shock	2
Eclampsia	1
Paralytic ileus following caesarean section ..	1
Oedema of lungs following acute toxæmia of pregnancy	1

Stillbirths and Neo-natal deaths in Midwives' practice.

Number of stillbirths notified	Midwives, including cases where doctor called in under C.M.B. rules	Doctors, including cases where midwife acted as maternity nurse	Hospital and nursing home	Percentage of notified births
408	79	11	* 324	1.71

* 83 of these cases were mothers whose home address was outside the City.

Stillbirths in the practice of midwives.

During the year there was a slight decrease in the number of stillbirths—79 against 88 in 1943.

Of the stillbirths occurring in midwives' practices, 8.6 were of primiparae against 12.5 in 1943.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Of the 99 cases of pemphigus and pemphigoid rashes, 77 were nursed by the special nurse. 40 were of a mild type and the skin condition became normal in under 2 weeks. In 28 the skin became normal in less than 3 weeks. 15 took 3—4 weeks to clear and 5 took over 4 weeks. 2 died. In 9 cases the home address was outside the city area.

There were no serious outbreaks of pemphigus neonatorum.

Summary of investigations (other than nursing) made by supervisors of midwives and special maternity nurses.

Maternal deaths	..	..	..	..	40
Puerperal pyrexia	..	..	..	..	193
Pemphigus neonatorum	..	..	..	..	13
Stillbirths	..	..	..	..	1
Medical records	..	..	..	..	4
					<u>251</u>

Total visits made by the staff:—

Supervisors of midwives	..	..	..	790
Domiciliary nursing, including ophthalmic				12,986
Investigations	..	..	..	251
				<u>14,027</u>

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Every case of puerperal pyrexia notified under the regulations is investigated at the patient's home address and by interviewing the attendants at the labour if thought desirable.

Analysis of cases of Puerperal Sepsis and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Number of cases	Abortion	Deaths from abortion	Full term and premature labour	Deaths at full term
Puerperal Sepsis—83	At 2—3 months .. 21 ,, 4 ,, .. 4 ,, 6 ,, .. 1 — 26 —	2	Normal labour .. 40 Abnormal ,, .. 17 — 57 —	1
Puerperal Pyrexia—145	At 2—3 months .. 42 ,, 4 ,, .. 11 — 53 —	1	Normal labour .. 60 Abnormal ,, .. 32 — 92 —	—

Ascertainable cause of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Mastitis	26
Incomplete abortion	40
Simple abortion	5
Threatened abortion	4
Menorrhagia	1
Retained products	2
Acute pyelitis	2
Acute bronchitis	1
Eclampsia	1
Pneumonia	1
Syphilis	1
Phlebitis	1
Gonococcal Salpingitis	1
Phlegmasia alba dolens	1
Pelvic peritonitis	1
	—
	89
Puerperal Pyrexia	56
	—
Total	145

Ophthalmic Section.

General.

This work is done by three trained nurses with special ophthalmic training. They visit and treat, under medical supervision, all cases of eye disease from birth to school age, when those who still have eye defects are transferred to the School Medical Officer.

Cases are referred by Midwives under the rules of the Central Midwives Board, medical practitioners and hospitals, medical officers at the child welfare clinics, and health visitors.

774 cases were visited. Of these, 436 cases were of eye disease in older children and 338 cases of ophthalmia neonatorum. The visits paid numbered 6,607.

Ophthalmia neonatorum.

243 cases were reported by midwives for unsatisfactory eye conditions and 95 were notified by medical practitioners (either privately or at the Royal Eye Hospital) as cases of ophthalmia neonatorum.

Swabs were taken from the conjunctivae when possible and examined bacteriologically for the presence of gonococcus. 11 swabs were examined and of these five gave a positive result. In cases where the result of the swab was positive the mothers were advised to seek medical advice either from their own doctor or from the Venereal Disease Clinic. Follow-up visits were paid at the end of six months to five mothers. All were well and reported they had had no discharge. Two had been under treatment.

Corneal cases.

The more serious cases involving the cornea made satisfactory progress and no loss of eyesight has resulted. It is interesting to note that the eye conditions associated with malnutrition are decreasing. The figures for the last five years are:—

Year					Blepharitis		Corneal Opacity (found as ulcer or nebula)	
1940	..	..	..	..	8	....	5	
1941	..	..	..	..	16	....	8	
1942	..	..	..	..	13	....	10	
1943	..	..	..	..	13	....	7	
1944	..	..	..	..	5	....	5	

Sunshine Home for Blind Babies.

During the year one child was maintained in the Sunshine Home for Blind Babies at Northampton suffering from right and left congenital microphthalmus.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Conjunctivitis.—History of Mother.

	Age of Mother							Parity									Labour		Attendant not present at birth	Number of mothers having had previous cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum	History of yellow discharge	Legitimacy		
	Under 20	20	25	30	35 and over	Not ascertained	Total	Parity									Normal	Abnormal						
								1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						Not ascertained		
Notified cases	3	30	30	14	18	—	95	33	27	13	10	6	—	4	2	—	—	93	2	—	2	1	86	9
Not notified (midwives cases)—																								
(a) Own cases	2	50	73	75	41	2	243	41	78	48	36	22	7	7	—	1	—	237	6	5	7	1	238	5
(b) Hospital discharges under 14 days	3	30	27	24	17	—	101	50	27	10	8	1	—	2	2	1	—	100	1	1	—	—	96	5
Corneal cases	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	

Cases notified 95
 Cases not notified 344
 ———— 439

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

	Interval in days between birth and onset										Attended by				Where treated				Total	
											Midwife	Doctor	Midwife and doctor	Institution	Home	Out-patients at Royal Eye Hospital	In-patients at Royal Eye Hospital	Other Institutions		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10										Total
Notified cases	2	2	6	2	7	1	6	12	5	52	95	50	5	1	39	63	7	25	—	95
Not notified (Midwives' cases)	11	14	10	12	13	17	27	30	26	83	243	220	16	7	—	236	3	3	1	243
Hospital discharges under 14 days ..	5	1	2	1	—	—	7	20	6	59	101	—	—	—	101	100	1	—	—	101

Cases notified 95
 Cases not notified 344
 —————
 439

399 were treated by private practitioners and 39 received treatment at the Royal Eye Hospital.

Results of the Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Conjunctivitis in Newly-born Infants.

	Complete recovery	One eye blind, other normal	One eye blind, other damaged	Both eyes lost	Both eyes damaged	One eye damaged	Death before recovery	Removed before recovery	Still under treatment
Notified Ophthalmia neonatorum	76	—	—	—	—	1 hazy cornea * which cleared	1	4	14
Conjunctivitis	314	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	24

Of the notified cases, 76 cleared under one month and 270 cases of conjunctivitis cleared within the same period.

* Included in the 76 complete recovery.

Child Welfare Centres.

Number of Centres, Patients and Attendances.

At the end of 1944 there were 23 municipal infant welfare centres and 1 voluntary centre in the Holy Name schoolroom, to which the City supplies the medical officer and stationery. The Sisters of Charity of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul attend this particular centre.

A new centre was opened at the Methodist Schools, Chain Bar, New Moston, on August 28th with one infant session. A fourth combined ante-natal and V.D. session began at Ardwick centre on September 17th, also a fourth ante-natal session began at Openshaw centre on August 14th, when one infant session was discontinued. At Clayton a second ante-natal session began on September 17th, and at Levenshulme an extra infant session began on September 20th. 1 infant session was discontinued at Northenden from August 17th.

Altogether there are 114 weekly medical consultations comprising 6 sunlight, 37 ante-natal, and 71 infant sessions, which include 2 special birthday sessions and 5 toddlers' sessions, at which an attempt is made to secure the attendance of children between 2 and 5 years old only.

There were on the centre register at the end of the year:—

7,412 children under 1 year.

4,195 children between 1 and 2 years.

3,878 children between 2 and 5 years.

172,167 attendances were made at these sessions:—

121,876 by children under 1 year.

31,327 by children between 1 and 2 years.

11,502 by children between 2 and 3 years.

5,382 by children between 3 and 4 years.

2,080 by children between 4 and 5 years.

Toddlers' Sessions.

A weekly examination session is set apart for children between 2 and 5 years of age at the Newton Heath and Openshaw centres. To the parents in these wards, as their children reach 2 and 3 years old, a card of invitation is delivered personally by the health visitor, who emphasises the need for continued medical supervision and urges them—if they are unable to obtain it otherwise—to bring their children for examination.

During 1944, 936 invitations were sent to 2 year olds of whom 49 were brought for examination; and 847 were sent to 3 year olds, of whom 34 were brought for examination.

Massage and Remedial Exercises.

This work is performed by a staff of 9 full-time physiotherapists and part-time physiotherapists for 3 sessions weekly. Massage treatment is provided at 19 centres, where 49 sessions were held each week. At 8 centres a weekly class of remedial exercises is held for children from 2 to 5 years, for whom exercises are considered better than massage. The ailments treated are postural defects, rickets deformities, general or local poor muscular tone, and some of the milder birth injuries. There were 20,377 attendances for massage and 3,598 for remedial exercises.

Artificial Sunlight.

Treatment by ultra violet light is given at the clinics at Chorlton-on-Medlock, Cheetham Hill Road, Newton Heath, and Ardwick.

The number of individuals treated was 1,189 and the treatments given numbered 22,024; 1,133 of these were children, of whom 148 were under 1 year old. The adults treated numbered 56. Included in the number of adults were 39 expectant mothers suffering from the various discomforts of pregnancy, and 17 post-natal cases who were treated for asthma, bronchitis, and general debility—all with satisfactory results. Children were treated for rickets, bronchitis, asthma, malnutrition and conditions following on debility, such as anaemia, boils, poor appetite. 374 children ceased to attend before good results were obtained.

A prophylactic course was given to 84 children under one year.

All cases discharged were notified to attend for re-examination at a period of from 2—3 months after cessation of treatment and 82 per cent. kept their appointments.

31 were recommended to have a further course of treatment.

Cookery Demonstrations.

It is recognised that one of the causes of ill-health of young children—as well as the rest of the family—is an unsuitable diet, and cookery demonstrations were provided at six of the infant welfare centres, where mothers were taught the value of food and its preparation, while their young children are “minded” on the premises.

“*Make Do and Mend*” classes.

As an experiment, a “make do and mend” class was opened at Northenden centre on June 20th, to meet the needs of the south part of the City. This class proved so successful that another “make do and mend” session was started on the north side of the City at Harpurhey centre on October 19th, and this also has proved very beneficial.

Voluntary workers.

141 voluntary workers gave valuable assistance at the child welfare centres. The number of attendances of these workers was 8,279, an average of 2·4 workers per session.

The department is greatly indebted to the voluntary workers supplied by the Schools for Mothers for the cordial co-operation they give in the work of the centres by entering the new babies, registering the attendances, and charting the heights and weights of the children. In 1936, the Schools for Mothers opened a holiday home at “Oakleigh,” Marple, for mothers with their babies. In 1944 it had the most successful year and 189 mothers and 241 children had a holiday there of one or two weeks' duration. The home was full during the summer months and had some visitors during the rest of the year. The charges are £1 5s. 0d. a week for the mothers, 5s. 0d. for children under 2 years of age, and 7s. 6d. for older ones up to 5 years. A charge of 1s. 0d. is made for a baby who is breastfed or for whom dried milk is brought.

The Schools for Mothers is to be congratulated on the success of this pioneer work. It is difficult to give an adequate conception of the great amount of devoted work carried out by them and the very large and important contribution made by this Society to the work of maternity and child welfare in the City is gratefully acknowledged.

Ante-natal Clinics.

There are now ante-natal clinics established at 16 centres, where 37 sessions are held weekly. Sessions are held at Openshaw and Ardwick four times a week, tri-weekly at Collyhurst and Rusholme; bi-weekly at 11 centres, including Chorlton-on-Medlock, where, with Hulme and Higher Ardwick, they are combined with V.D. treatment for mothers and children. 6,919 new mothers were admitted and 37,694 attendances were made.

Post-natal clinics.

Every attempt was made to secure the attendance of mothers for a post-natal examination at one of the centres. 325 presented themselves for a complete examination from four to six weeks after confinement.

Ailing Children.

20 beds for children under 1 year and 10 for children between 1 and 2 years are retained at the Duchess of York Hospital for Babies.

350 beds for children under 5 years are provided at Booth Hall Hospital.

Remedial Day Nurseries.

Two such nurseries are maintained by the Schools for Mothers, one next door to the Openshaw Centre and the other—the Spence Day Nursery—in the grounds of the University Settlement at Ancoats. The nurseries are maintained for children between 18 months and 5 years suffering from rickets, malnutrition, and debilitated conditions and the cases are recommended by the centre doctors. The children are retained until they are well or reach the age of 5 years. The Corporation retains 5 beds at each of the nurseries.

(1) *Openshaw Day Nursery.*

Places for children under 5 years	13
Whole day attendances	1,858
Individual children who attended	20

(The period of stay varied from 13 days to 41 weeks.)

(2) *Spence Day Nursery.*

Places for children under 5 years	22
Whole day attendances	3,569
Individual children who attended	33
Individual children admitted as Corporation cases ..	5

(The period of stay varied from 10 days to 43 weeks.)

National Milk Scheme.

The National dried milk scheme came into operation at the beginning of August, 1940, and relieved the Corporation of the responsibility with regard to liquid milk. National dried milk was distributed through the child welfare centres to all holders of dried milk permits. A small quantity of the named brands and National dried milk was supplied free on the recommendation of the centre medical officers.

Ante-natal and Post-natal Exercises.

Exercises for mothers during the ante-natal and post-natal periods are held at 4 of the infant welfare centres. At Rusholme, Northenden, and Withington the exercises are given by a physiotherapist. At Levenshulme, by an arrangement with Ancoats Hospital, members of the staff of the Physiotherapy department have continued to conduct these classes. The attendances were: at Rusholme, 352—at Northenden, 428—at Levenshulme, 368—and at Withington, 550.

The Superintendent of the Physiotherapy department reports that the work in the Levenshulme clinic has been highly satisfactory. There were 73 cases which made 368 attendances; of these, 70 were ante-natal and 3 post-natal.

Minor Ailments.

447 children under 5 years were referred from the child welfare centres to the school clinics for treatment for the eyes, ears, nose, throat, skin, etc. 336 children were still undergoing treatment for ailments which had not been cured in 1943. Thus the total number of children was 783.

Where attendance ceased before treatment was completed and where non-attendance was reported by the School Medical Officer, the health visitors and child welfare centres were notified so that the cases might be followed up.

Maternity beds.

In each of the two large general hospitals—Crumpsall and Withington—the City maintains a maternity unit. These together provide 232 beds. In addition to these the Public Health Committee maintains 8 maternity beds (2 in St. Mary's Hospital for first and abnormal cases, 2 in Denison House, 2 in Crossley Hospital, and 2 in North Manchester Maternity Home).

236 applications were received for these beds, 49 of which were cancelled. Of the remaining 187, 83 were confined during the year. 90 were confined who applied in 1943.

Home Helps Service.

During the whole of 1944 an average of 11 Home Helps were employed*. They attended 237 cases covering a period of 421 weeks, 3 days. The applications were received from various sources, but chiefly from child welfare centres.

The number of Home Helps at present on the books is 15, 11 are full-time workers and 4 part-time. The part-time Home Helps work full-time when on a case but do not work between cases.

War-time Nurseries.

Owing to the need for provision being made for the children of war workers, the Government recommended the opening of war-time day nurseries. At first Manchester was not included in the scheme, but later the need arose and the first day nursery was opened at St. Aidan's Rectory, Bosworth Street, Openshaw, on September 29th, 1941. At the end of 1944, 30 nurseries were open with accommodation for 1,508 children.

* On April 1st, 1944, the work of the Manchester Home Helps Society was taken over by the Public Health Committee, this work thus becoming a public service.

At most nurseries, arrangements are made for the children to be cared for from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. on Monday to Friday, and 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday. They are provided with meals, and the parents contribute 1s. per day towards the cost. To meet special local needs the nursery at Crossley Road, Levenshulme, is open on alternate Saturday afternoons; the need for alternate Sunday accommodation at this nursery has now ceased. At four of the nurseries—Embden Street, Crossacres Road, Heaton Road, and St. Aidan's—accommodation is provided for 24 hours at the request of the Ministry of Health, although there has been very little demand for these extended facilities. 24 hour accommodation was also provided at Metcalf Street nursery, but owing to lack of demand and staff difficulties this nursery was later turned into an ordinary day nursery open from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. A medical officer, who is a specialist in the care of young children attends the nursery for one session each week.

Nursing Homes Registration.

(Public Health Act, 1936—section 187—192).

There are 20 registered nursing homes in Manchester. 6 are registered for maternity patients, 3 for medical, 6 for maternity, medical and surgical, 2 for maternity and medical, 1 for surgical, and 2 for medical and surgical.

16 applications were received from voluntary hospitals for exemptions under section 192 and all were granted.

Mothercraft Exhibition.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Mothercraft Exhibition is now made up of :—

- (1) A clothing exhibition, showing model garments for children of various ages under 5 years and belts for mothers.
- (2) Model diets for young children and nursing and expectant mothers.
- (3) A small "household gadgets" section.
- (4) A "safety first" section, made up of model rooms, showing how accidents occur and how they may be prevented.
- (5) Two models of houses and the various ways of preventing fires, and how to escape in case of fire. Explanatory leaflets, which are given to the mothers, accompany this section.
- (6) A home nursing exhibition showing two models of cost containing dolls used for the purpose of giving demonstrations in home nursing and the care of the patient.
- (7) A first aid exhibition with posters and leaflets.
- (8) A toy exhibition. This shows standard toys suitable for each age of child under 5 years.
- (9) A Digging for Victory display with explanatory posters and leaflets depicting :—
 - (a) Model allotments.
 - (b) House and layout of garden.
 - (c) House and layout of garden for 2nd year crops.

Child Life Protection.

Children nursed for hire or reward.

Foster mothers on register at the beginning of the year	120
Foster-mothers on register at the end of the year.. .. .	119
Children on register at the beginning of the year	156
Children placed on register during year	191
	— 347
Children remaining on register at the end of the year	149

Children who ceased during the year to come under the child life protection provisions:—

Returned to parent or relative	108
Attained the age of 9 years.. .. .	17
Sent to special homes	12
Removed to other districts	18
Admitted to hospitals	24
Adopted without payment	19
	— 198

Foster-mothers approved.

Approved for 4 children	1
„ „ 3 „	4
„ „ 2 „	16
„ „ 1 child	48
„ „ 1 child for 2 months	1
„ „ 1 child for 3 months	5
	— 75

Adoptions.

By foster-mothers	11
By other persons	8
	— 19

Foster Children.

A few years ago most foster-children were illegitimate. During the war, the percentage decreased, probably due to the number adopted. The following table shows the percentage of illegitimate foster-children during the last 7 years.

Year	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Percentage of illegitimate children
1938	96	149	60·81
1939	89	157	63·82
1940	102	140	57·85
1941	125	112	47·25
1942	112	160	58·82
1943	100	101	50·24
1944	84	107	56·01

The number of visits paid by the child life protection officer to foster children during the year was 737. Visits paid by health visitors in connection with the work were 452.

24 children were admitted to hospitals during the year.

24 children were private evacuees from Southern England.

Homes were found for 191 children in the following manner:—

Introduced by the child-life protection officer	36
Friends and acquaintances	82
Children returned to late foster-mothers	23
Relatives of parents	6
Neighbours	10
Returned to Manchester with foster-mother	2
Children evacuated from Southern England (Dr. Barnardo's, etc.)	24
Advertising	1
Introduced by health visitor	1
Introduced by hospital almoner	1
Introduced by churches	3
Placed with prospective adopter	1
Left in care of matron of nursing home where child born	1

Municipal Foster Mothers.

Since April, 1942, foster mothers have received 20/- weekly for each child, and for this amount they undertake to clothe, feed, and care for the child. It is also a condition that the foster children should be taken regularly to the child welfare centre.

At the beginning of the year there were 12 foster-mothers and 12 foster-children. Since then 10 more children have been helped by the municipal grant, making a total of 22. 7 foster mothers and 7 children remained on the register at the close of the year.

The grant has been spent in maintaining the children of ill mothers or of widowers and unmarried mothers who could not make any suitable arrangements for the care of their children. The period of help given to each child varies, but no child is helped after the age of 5 years; usually suitable permanent arrangements are made before the child attains that age.

Adoptions.

During the year 288 applications were received from people wishing to adopt children and 23 people wrote asking for particulars of adoption. 275 applications were received from mothers who wished to have their children adopted and 70 expectant mothers made application before the baby was born but did not carry on with the adoption. Of the 288 adopters, 29 cancelled their applications, 31 obtained children from another source, 5 postponed their applications, and 10 were considered unsuitable.

Of the 275 applications from mothers, 23 cancelled their applications, 34 decided to keep their babies, 11 had their babies adopted through another source, and 6 children died.

182 children were introduced for adoption during the year and 116 were legally adopted. 2 of these children had been abandoned by their parents.

The child life protection officer paid 183 visits in connection with adoptions.

16 cases were notified under Section 7 (3) of the Adoption of Children (Regulation) Act, 1939, and 14 cases were notified where the mother handed her child direct to the adopter.

An application was received from the Manchester and District Child Adoption Society for registration as an Adoption Society and approved by the City Council.

Care of Illegitimate Children.

Following the receipt of the Ministry of Health Circular No. 2866, conferences were held with voluntary associations in the City concerned with the welfare of the unmarried mother and her child. Two of these associations act in an advisory capacity and four, in addition, afford accommodation for the unmarried mother and her child. The Social Welfare Department was also consulted with regard to aspects of this work.

As a result of these conferences a scheme was approved by the Public Health Committee covering the suggestions in the Ministry's Circular. An experienced health visitor was appointed to organise and develop the work for the care of the unmarried mother and her child.

Briefly, the scheme provides for information of all cases presenting special problems to be made available from health visitors, child welfare centres, municipal midwives, hospitals, voluntary organisations, and from the child life protection officer.

The scheme has the following objects :—

- (1) To provide better ante-natal care and supervision for the unmarried mother expecting a child and for the married woman or widow expecting an illegitimate child.
- (2) To make the best arrangements possible for the delivery of these mothers and for their care after the puerperium.
- (3) To prepare in advance for the care of the illegitimate child either with the mother or apart from her.
- (4) To secure financial assistance for such mothers if and when required.

This work is administered through the officer specially appointed who acts as liaison between the mother and the Public Health, Social Welfare, and voluntary organisations, from whom assistance can be obtained during either the ante-natal or post-natal period.

(B) Work of the Health Visitors.

The health visitors are responsible for the general supervision of the nutrition and development of children under school age, the health and welfare of their mothers, and the teaching of mothercraft. Their duties also include the investigation and following-up of certain infectious diseases, scabies, and verminous conditions, and health educational work generally. In 1944, the health visitors have had under observation 45,374 children under five and 3,525 persons over five, representing 39,000 households and families.

Notification of Births.

The total number of notifications was 14,123 as compared with 12,748 in 1943, and 11,624 in 1942. A certain number of these were notified from Blackpool and Prestbury, the mothers being Manchester evacuees.

The following table shows the source of notification and the place of birth of live and stillbirths.

MANCHESTER		BLACKPOOL		ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, PRESTBURY		TOTALS	
Live	Still	Live	Still	Live	Still	Live	Still
12,976	408	105	—	628	6	13,709	414
						14,123	

The total number of registered births during 1944 was 12,204; of these 965 were illegitimate.

It has been possible in 11,788 births (11,455 live births and 333 stillbirths), representing 97 per cent. of the total registered births in the City, to consider the place in family of each birth, and this is shown in the following tables. Owing to war-time movements of population, greater difficulty is experienced in tracing removals. This accounts for the reduction in the number of children regarding whom information has been obtained.

Full-time and premature births have been separated. The accepted standard birth weight of 5½lbs. or under for premature babies was adopted in 1938. The weight recorded is that stated by the mother to have been the weight at birth, but particulars of the birth-weight of all children born during 1945 will, in future, be obtained from the notification of birth card.

Births investigated during 1944 arranged to show place in family.

Place in family	Number of pregnancies				Live births		Number of pregnancies				Stillbirths		Live and Stillbirths
	Live births						Stillbirths						
	Legitimate		Illegitimate		1944	1943	Legitimate		Illegitimate		1944	1943	1944
	Full Time	Prem.	Full Time	Prem.			Full Time	Prem.	Full Time	Prem.			
					Per cent.	Per cent.	Full Time	Prem.	Full Time	Prem.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1	3806	336	228	35	38·455	43·04	58	36	12	6	33·633	41·56	38·314
2	2950	184	98	16	28·355	25·79	42	45	2	2	27·327	21·10	28·326
3	1612	92	47	5	15·33	13·04	26	22	3	—	15·316	11·36	15·329
4	772	59	35	1	7·569	6·85	15	11	—	—	7·81	9·09	7·576
5	443	33	15	1	4·295	4·23	10	6	1	—	5·105	6·82	4·318
6	237	16	6	—	2·261	2·86	9	1	—	—	3·003	3·25	2·283
7	163	19	8	1	1·667	1·65	4	8	1	—	3·904	2·27	1·732
8	94	2	4	1	·882	·81	3	2	—	—	1·502	1·62	·899
9	66	4	6	—	·664	·74	3	1	—	—	1·2	·97	·679
10	21	5	4	—	·262	·44	1	—	—	—	·3	·65	·264
11	14	2	—	—	·139	·18	1	—	—	—	·3	·98	·144
12	6	—	—	—	·052	·17	1	—	—	—	·3	—	·059
13	7	—	—	—	·061	·10	1	—	—	—	·3	·33	·069
14	—	—	—	—	—	·08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	1	—	—	—	·008	·02	—	—	—	—	—	—	·008
	10192	752	451	60	100%	100%	174	132	19	8	100%	100%	100%

11455

333

11788

It is interesting to compare the size of the average family and the age of the mother of each new investigated birth in 1944 as compared with 1935, when the analysis was first made. Tables for these two years are shown:—

Age of mothers at birth of children during 1944 showing place in family of each birth.

Age group	Place in family															
Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total births
15—19 ..	270	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	294
20—24 ..	2016	762	198	30	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3013
25—29 ..	1237	1111	514	200	109	28	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3209
30—34 ..	631	935	618	333	164	90	59	25	12	3	1	2	1	—	—	2874
35—39 ..	229	395	359	235	162	96	95	48	29	18	6	3	—	—	—	1675
40—44 ..	62	64	86	82	61	45	40	25	35	8	9	1	5	—	1	524
45—49 ..	1	3	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	1	1	1	2	—	—	36
	4446	3294	1780	883	505	265	203	106	80	30	17	7	8	—	1	10625

Age of mothers at birth of children during 1935 showing place in family of each birth.

Age group	Place in family																			
Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Total births
15—19 ..	294	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230
20—24 ..	1617	718	184	39	9	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2569
25—29 ..	1419	1054	540	253	97	44	19	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3430
30—34 ..	489	627	486	337	207	140	74	50	17	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2440
35—39 ..	118	288	235	194	159	132	111	88	65	30	16	6	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	1449
40—44 ..	18	40	50	68	69	53	53	40	31	32	18	6	7	5	1	—	—	—	—	494
45—49 ..	—	2	—	5	9	6	4	1	6	7	5	5	4	3	1	—	—	—	1	58
	3955	2754	1496	896	550	376	262	181	121	76	44	18	15	9	4	—	—	—	1	10706

The 1944 births are further analysed to show the difference between legitimate and illegitimate births, and live and stillbirths.

Age of mothers at birth of live children during 1944.
 (A) *Place in family of each investigated birth (legitimate).*

Age group	Place in family															Total births
Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
15—19 ..	208	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	229
20—24 ..	1859	713	186	26	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2791
25—29 ..	1162	1047	478	188	100	26	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3009
30—34 ..	586	881	591	317	149	84	53	24	10	2	1	2	1	—	—	2701
35—39 ..	209	367	337	215	155	90	86	43	26	14	5	3	—	—	—	1550
40—44 ..	53	58	80	73	60	44	36	21	31	8	9	1	5	—	1	480
45—49 ..	1	3	5	3	4	4	3	4	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	33
	4078	3090	1677	822	473	250	182	96	70	25	16	6	7	—	1	10793

(B) *Place in family of each investigated birth (illegitimate).*

Age group	Place in family															Total births
Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
15—19 ..	53	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
20—24 ..	127	35	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	172
25—29 ..	47	35	20	7	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116
30—34 ..	21	26	11	13	7	2	3	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	86
35—39 ..	8	13	8	10	3	2	4	3	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	55
40—44 ..	3	3	4	4	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
45—49 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	259	114	52	35	15	6	8	5	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	504

Age of mothers at birth of stillborn children during 1944.

(A) *Place in family of each investigated stillbirth (legitimate).*

Age group	Place in family															Total births
Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
15—19 ..	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
20—24 ..	22	13	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
25—29 ..	25	27	15	5	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78
30—34 ..	22	28	15	3	7	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83
35—39 ..	12	14	14	10	4	4	5	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	69
40—44 ..	6	3	2	5	1	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	23
45—49 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
	92	86	48	26	16	9	12	5	4	1	1	1	1	—	—	302

(B) *Place in family of each investigated still birth (illegitimate).*

Age group	Place in family															Total births
Years	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
15—19 ..	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
20—24 ..	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
25—29 ..	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
30—34 ..	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
35—39 ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
40—44 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
45—49 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	17	4	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26

Stillbirths.

The number of stillbirths allocated to the health visitors for investigation was 356.

Found children.

The health visitors found 1,286 other children belonging to families which had moved into Manchester during the year.

Day-minded children.

A register of children whose mothers go out to work and who are cared for by relatives or neighbours is maintained. The average number of day-minded children on the register during the year was 753 and the number of applications received for day-minders was 81.

Deaths.

770 deaths occurred amongst children under five years of age.

The classification according to age is :—

654 children under 1 year.

68 „ 1—2 years.

18 „ 2—3 „

13 „ 3—4 „

17 „ 4—5 „

Infant and Child Mortality per 1,000 Births.

Quinquennial Period	Infantile Mortality	Child Mortality, 1—2 years	Child Mortality, 2—5 years
1911—1915	133·13	45·1	35·5
1916—1920	104·51	34·9	34·3
1921—1925	95·85	34·2	23·9
1926—1930	87·88	26·2	20·9
1931—1935	77·34	18·3	17·6
1936—1940	70·81	11·3	11·3
1941	84·47	10·6	16·3
1942	64·52	5·5	7·6
1943	60·88	5·9	6·8
1944	53·59	5·6	3·8

Expectant Mothers.

Until Manchester ceased to be an evacuation area in July, 1944, all known expectant mothers were visited by the health visitors to discover whether they wished to be evacuated. 11,000 such visits were paid. Health visitors also visited at the end of six months all mothers who had given birth to a still-born child or to a child who had died before reaching the age of one month, in order to ensure adequate ante-natal care should she subsequently become pregnant.

Co-operation with School Medical Service.

A report on every child reaching school age known, on the health visitor's final visit, to be suffering from medical defect or to have an unsatisfactory family history, is referred to the School Medical Department. 1,017 such summaries were sent, which fall into the following categories :—

Unsatisfactory condition in child	690
History of Tuberculosis in child	13
,, of Tuberculosis in family	115
,, of Rheumatism in child	8
,, of Rheumatism in family	131
,, in family unsatisfactory	60
Total ..	<u>1,017</u>

Admission to hospital of children under five years of age.

30 beds were retained by the Corporation at the Duchess of York Hospital for Babies, 20 cots for children under one year and 10 beds for children 1—3 years. Recommendations for admission to these and to Booth Hall Hospital are made by the medical officers of the child welfare centres.

The number of children admitted to each hospital is shown below:—

	<i>Admitted</i>
Duchess of York—Cots	153
Large beds	70
Booth Hall	88
Total	<u>311</u>

Manchester Corporation (General Powers) Act, 1930 (Sect. 34).

The health visitors have paid 156 visits to elderly women referred to the Medical Officer of Health by general practitioners, relieving officers, and others, as suffering from serious infirmity and unable to provide themselves with proper care and attention. 40 have been under supervision and in each case better arrangements were made for their care.

Patients recommended for admission to hospital for whom accommodation was not available.

Following the invasion of the continent in June, 1944, pressure on hospital accommodation was such that every effort had to be made to arrange for patients who would normally have been admitted to hospital, to be cared for as long as possible at home. 132 such patients were referred to the health visitors for alternative arrangements to be made. 102 cases had been recommended for admission to Crumpsall Hospital and 30 to Withington Hospital. Many, however, were seriously ill and were found to be living alone or to be without neighbourly help.

The arrangements ultimately made by the health visitors are described below :—

Crumpsall Hospital—

Admitted to Crumpsall Hospital	65
Admitted to other hospitals	6
Attended Crumpsall Hospital, O.P.D.	3
Nursed at home by friends or neighbours or district nurse	23
Died	5
	<u>102</u>

Withington Hospital—

Admitted to Withington Hospital	24
Nursed at home by friends or neighbours or district nurse	3
Died	3
	<u>30</u>

Welfare of Families of Men in H.M. Forces.

Since the outbreak of war many requests have been received from Commanding Officers, Army Welfare Officers, and Service Chaplains for help in dealing with applications from serving men for re-posting or compassionate leave, because of problems arising out of the illness of a member of their family or the care of their children. 119 such families were visited, the health visitors being able in each case to help the wife or parent with advice and guidance.

Government Evacuation Scheme.

The number of evacuees received in Manchester from the South of England reached a peak on 26th August, 1944, when the number was as follows:—

Official evacuees—							
Unaccompanied children	339	}	1,761	}	
Accompanied children	..	..	906		
Women .. .. .	..	..	316		
Unofficial evacuees—							
Unaccompanied children	872	}	5,649		}
Accompanied children	..	..	2,578		
Women .. .. .	..	..	2,199		

The duty of supervising the health and welfare of all evacuees on behalf of the Social Welfare Committee was placed upon the health visitors. A card index register was kept in the department and all evacuees were visited as soon as possible after arrival and revisited at frequent intervals. Close liaison has been maintained with the Social Welfare Department (the Billeting Authority) through the Liaison Officer, and the School Medical Officer and the Director of Education have been kept informed of any circumstance affecting the welfare of evacuees which needed their attention.

The Liaison Officer has co-operated with the health visitors in the many billeting problems which have arisen. Children with enuresis and children showing behaviour problems or requiring medical treatment were more closely supervised than children whose progress was normal. Many evacuees have since returned to their homes and the number remaining at the end of 1944 was approximately 2,000.

Measles, German Measles, and Whooping Cough.

Measles.

Measles was first made notifiable in 1916 and until 1939 it regularly appeared in epidemic form every two years. In 1940, however, instead of reaching the normal peak figure of 1,100 notifications a week, the highest number of notifications in one week was 700. The 1942 epidemic showed two peak figures, 450 notifications in one week in May and 460 in one week in November. The peak of the 1944 epidemic was reached in November with 530 notifications.

The following table shows the number of cases of measles during the last four epidemics with a comparison of the deaths of children under and over five years old.

Measles—Years 1937 to 1944 (inclusive).

Year	Known Cases	Over 5 years	under 5 years	Deaths					Total under 5 years	Total Measles Deaths	
				Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years			
1937	6,550	2,507	4,043	9	16	6	4	5	40	45	37 in 4th quarter
1938	9,949	3,166	6,783	13	23	7	5	4	52	57	43 in 1st quarter
1939	574	209	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
1940	14,844	5,400	9,444	10	8	3	..	1	5	28	14 in 3rd quarter
1941	3,869	1,425	2,444	8	7	3	2	1	21	20	16 in 1st quarter
1942	10,468	3,773	6,695	4	5	2	1	1	13	17	8 in 2nd quarter
1943	4,419	1,240	3,179	3	6	3	..	..	12	12	8 in 1st quarter
1944	6,736	2,146	4,950	2	3	2	1	1	9	9	8 in 4th quarter

The deaths among children under five continue to diminish. In the 1935—36 epidemic the total deaths were 219, with a case mortality of 1·14 per cent. In the 1941-42 epidemic the total deaths were 37—a case mortality of ·26 per cent.

The Public Health Committee has an arrangement with the Manchester and Salford District Nursing Institution for the nursing at home, where necessary, of children suffering from measles and its complications.

German Measles.

Primary cases only of German Measles are notifiable and cases under 16 years of age are investigated.

Cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	3,706
Cases investigated	..	..	..	..	..	2,923
Cases recovered	..	..	..	..	..	3,704
Cases died	..	..	..	..	..	2

Visits made by the health visitors numbered 5,272.

Whooping Cough.

Cases notified	..	..	..	..	..	2,003
Cases investigated	..	..	..	..	..	2,003

In addition 168 cases were discovered after complete recovery had been made and were classified as “late” cases.

Pneumonia.

Acute primary and influenzal pneumonia is notifiable, though many cases are only revealed through the death returns.

During 1944 the following notifications of pneumonia were received:—

Primary Pneumonia—Lobar	616	
Lobular	274	
Unclassified	29	
	<hr/>	919
Influenzal Pneumonia	60	
	<hr/>	979
	<hr/>	

Treatment of Verminous Conditions and Scabies.*(A) Verminous Conditions.*

The Education Department has hitherto been the main source of notification of lice infestation, but a large number are also discovered by the staff of Withington and Monsall treatment clinics.

The following table gives comparative figures from all sources for the last five years.

SOURCE OF NOTIFICATION	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
School Medical Officer	1,155	1,109	1,014	1,194	1,438
General practitioners	6	17	12	26	39
Voluntary and municipal hospitals	3	2	1	9	8
Centre medical officers	16	11	33	18	27
Health visitors	60	441	348	295	330
Voluntary application	23	31	42	66	135
Discovered at Monsall.. .. .	28	17	122	1,324	879
Salvation Army	31	25	23	43	221
H.M. Forces	—	—	—	—	14
Civil Defence. Evacuees	111	36	11	1	1
Sanitary inspectors	—	—	—	70	40
Business houses	—	—	—	9	7
Tuberculosis department	—	—	—	—	—
Ministry of Labour	—	—	21	1	—
Ministry of Health	—	—	4	—	—
Social Welfare	—	—	1	6	—
Total	1,433	1,689	1,632	3,062	3,139

Circular 2831 of the Ministry of Health, issued in 1943, urged Welfare Authorities within the scope of their present powers to assist mothers and young children in the promotion of cleanliness and good habits and the elimination of verminous conditions. The Minister was of the opinion that the primary responsibility for the cleanliness of children rests with their mothers and this being so "the education of the mothers, present and future, is felt to be of the first importance."

In the course of their home visits the health visitors have always advised mothers on the treatment of lice infestation but, in the absence of any authority to examine heads without the prior consent of the parent the health visitors have to be careful not to destroy their good relations with the mothers, so essential to ensure the acceptance of advice. There would be serious objections to giving the health visitor authority to examine heads without the consent of the parent. Her success as health teacher and mothers' adviser has been attained by persuasion and by establishing friendly relations with the mothers and most experienced health visitors have developed a technique of their own for dealing with a verminous condition without causing offence or resentment.

Certain difficulties arise in following up adolescent workers notified as verminous. Evening appointments have to be made and these are not always kept by the person notified. This is a waste of precious time and the present staff is inadequate for dealing with this extra visiting.

Treatment of Verminous Conditions.

The following summary shows the number of persons treated for a verminous condition at Monsall and Withington Clinics during the last three years. Withington Clinic was closed on November 18th in order to economise in staff and equipment, following the reduction in notified cases of scabies.

Year	Clinic	Males	Females	School Children	Children under five	Total	
		Adult	Adult				
1942 ..	{ Monsall	110	363	166	125	764	790
	{ Withington ..	—	9	11	6	26	
1943 ..	{ Monsall	202	1,017	510	323	2,052	2,188
	{ Withington ..	1	58	52	25	136	
1944 ..	{ Monsall	431	1,205	711	434	2,781	2,990
	{ Withington ..	—	69	104	36	209	

In addition the number of school children compulsorily cleansed for the Education Department was 377.

Supply of Sacker's Steel Combs.

The Department has a scheme for supplying special steel combs to mothers at cost price. 439 steel combs were distributed as compared with 369 during 1943.

The health visitors paid 2,530 visits to the homes of verminous persons. This is exclusive of those paid to persons already under supervision in the course of health visiting.

(B) *Scabies.*

Here again the main source of notification of scabies is the Education Department, but many cases are brought to the notice of the health visitors, either as contacts of those notified by the School Medical Officer or as new cases. There has been a marked increase during the last few years in cases notified by general medical practitioners.

The source and number of notifications received during 1944 and the preceding years were as follows:—

SOURCE OF NOTIFICATION	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
School Medical Officer	1,404	2,702	3,121	2,806	2,282
Booth Hall Hospital and other municipal hospitals	1	16	9	253	120
General practitioners	392	1,126	2,043	248	1,959
Centre medical officers	101	254	262	262	157
Health visitors	219	1,162	2,875	5,326	3,043
Applied voluntarily	213	337	714	880	1,347
Skin Hospital	582	1,062	896	776	638
Discovered at Monsall.. .. .	6	50	5	35	203
H. M. Forces	71	98	20	10	11
Salvation Army	2	4	5	10	13
Voluntary hospitals	14	—	35	92	47
Refugees, Civil Defence workers, Rest centres..	42	26	25	6	10
Tuberculosis department and N.S.P.C.C... ..	—	—	8	6	3
Sanitary department	—	—	3	2	1
Ministry of Labour	—	—	—	—	8
Ministry of Health	—	—	4	7	7
Business houses	—	—	—	41	29
Total	3,047	6,837	10,025	12,950	9,878

Persons treated at Monsall and Withington Clinics.

Year	Clinic	Males	Females	School Children	Children under five	Total	
		Adult	Adult				
1942 ..	Monsall	1,454	3,361	1,408	1,454	7,677	8,523
	Withington ..	107	357	211	171	846	
1943 ..	Monsall	1,748	3,869	1,791	1,586	8,994	11,234
	Withington ..	260	961	607	412	2,240	
1944 ..	Monsall	1,535	3,249	1,556	1,239	7,579	10,795
	Withington ..	389	1,389	878	560	3,216	

Scabies is treated by two applications of an emulsion of benzyl benzoate, with an interval of from one to four days between the first and second treatments.

Number of Treatments given during 1940—1944.

Year	Clinic	Males	Females	School Children	Children under five	Total	
		Adult	Adult				
1940 ..	Monsall	1,350	2,544	748	1,436		6,078
1941 ..	Monsall	3,079	5,485	474	2,637		11,675
1942 ..	Monsall	3,488	8,373	3,530	3,677	19,068	20,497
	Withington ..	178	615	371	265	1,429	
1943 ..	Monsall	3,183	7,787	3,546	3,061	17,577	21,839
	Withington ..	494	1,847	1,174	747	4,262	
1944 ..	Monsall	2,771	6,161	2,936	2,284	14,152	17,552
	Withington ..	419	1,468	926	587	3,400	

The health visitors paid 13,338 visits to homes in which scabies occurred.

Scabies and Evacuees.

In view of the large number (7,410) of evacuees received in Manchester during the months of July, August, and September an increase in the number of cases of scabies might have been expected. 37 cases only, however, were discovered and this had no effect in raising the local incidence. Indeed, the reduction in the total number of notified cases during 1944, as compared with previous years, has been very marked, although precautions have been taken for ensuring notification from every possible source.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The health visitors are again indebted to this Society for assistance in dealing with certain difficult families. Help was sought in 69 cases as compared with 33 in 1943.

The disruption of family life caused by war conditions, and the employment of mothers, has led to a serious deterioration in the standard of child care and home management and an intensification of home visiting has been needed in a large number of cases. Because of the difficulty experienced in seeing mothers who go out to work, visits are paid in the early morning or late evening and Saturday afternoon and these have revealed a disturbing indifference on the part of some parents to the welfare of their children. Young children are frequently left alone at night without the protection of a fire guard and there is much thoughtless neglect bordering on cruelty.

Prosecution is no solution. Parents of neglected children are often of a low mental standard. In a few cases the father is incapacitated through illness or war injury, but in others he is working and earning a good wage. Neglect of children may be due to ignorance and lack of skill, or it may be due to sheer indifference amounting to callousness on the part of the parents. The only practical method of improving the care of the children, short of breaking up the family by removing the children, is constant supervision, teaching and help in the home. The parents of neglected children are frequently difficult to deal with, unresponsive and even antagonistic until the health visitor has succeeded in establishing good relations. With the present staff, the need for concentrating on the supervision of children living under unsatisfactory home conditions has meant a reduction in the health visitors' visits to the better homes. This has disadvantages, because the young mother with a first baby is usually eager to seek advice and help in its care and management.

Brentwood Recuperative Centre, Marple.

In March, 1944, the City Council approved a scheme under which certain mothers and their children, under seven years of age, recommended as in need of rehabilitation and rest following illness or domestic difficulty, could be admitted to Brentwood Recuperative Centre. The house is owned by the Community Council of Lancashire and had been used for families suffering from physical or mental effects of heavy bombing.

MILK CONTROL.

City Farms.

There are 45 farms in the City with milch herds, including 1 producing Tuberculin Tested and 11 producing Accredited milk. Regular inspections have been carried out by the Milk Control inspectors at each farm, particularly at milking times, and samples of milk have been taken for tubercle bacilli and cleanliness. The milk at 5 of the City farms was found to contain tubercle bacilli and the necessary action was taken.

87 per cent. of the quarterly samples of milk from the designated farms, examined for cleanliness, have been found to be satisfactory.

87 visits have been paid by the Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Inspectors, the number of cows examined being 2,166.

City Dairies, Milk Bars, and Milk Shops.

The Milk Control Inspectors have made 3,588 inspections of dairies, milk bars, and milk shops, etc. The inspection and checking of the pasteurising plants at the dairies licensed for this purpose have been carried out at least once monthly, in addition to routine visits. 55 complaints regarding premature souring of milk were received from the general public. Investigations were made and appropriate action taken.

Manchester Corporation Hospitals Milk Supply.

Frequent examination of samples of pasteurised milk supplies to the Corporation hospitals and institutions have been made and the results have been generally satisfactory. The milks produced at the Langho Colony and Abergele farms have been entirely satisfactory.

Raw Milk Supply.

The condition of much of the raw milk supply reaching the City continues to be bacteriologically unsatisfactory. In each case particulars of the analyses of these unsatisfactory milks were forwarded to the Medical Officers of Health of the areas producing the milk.

Ice Cream.

The order of the Ministry of Food prohibiting the manufacture of ice cream, which came into force on 1st October, 1942, was revoked on 16th November, 1944, and limited manufacture is now allowed. Four new applications for license to manufacture have been received and are being dealt with and the re-inspection of premises registered prior to the prohibiting order coming into force has been commenced.

TABLE I.

Particulars of Milk Samples.

Samples examined for tubercle bacilli	Number of samples taken	Number found to contain tubercle bacilli
Collected by Sampling Officers at :—		
(a) Railway Stations	—	—
(b) Vehicles entering the city by road	162	9
Collected by Milk Control inspectors at :—		
(a) Hospitals and institutions	81	—
(b) City dairies, milk shops, and milk bars ..	160	13
(c) Vehicles	610	39*
(d) City farms	84	5
(e) Schools	18	—
Samples taken at Abergele Sanatorium farm	12	—
Total	1,137	66

* Included in this figure are 11 samples of bulk milk from Depots found to contain tubercle bacilli.

Samples examined for Chemical and Bacteriological Analysis.

Collected at hospitals, dairies, and schools. : 1,441.

TABLE II.

Analysis of Farms Tested for Tubercle Bacilli.

County	No. of farmers represented by samples of milk	No. of farmers sending tuberculous milk	Percentage
Cheshire	420	29	6.90
Lancashire	63	6	9.52
Derbyshire	80	6	7.5
Staffordshire	87	1	1.15
Yorkshire	4	—	—
Montgomeryshire	1	—	—
Total	655	42	6.41

TABLE III.

Tuberculous Infection in Milk, 1901—1944.

YEAR	Number of farmers represented by samples of milk	Number of farmers sending tuberculous milk	Percentage	Percentage of farmers from EACH COUNTY whose milk was proved to contain tubercle bacilli			
				Cheshire	Derbyshire	Staffordshire	Lancashire
Total for 44 years (1901— 1944)	23,689	2,600	10·97				
1942	505	64	12·67	12·24	5·17	7·14	20·00
1943	584	42	7·19	5·76	6·25	5·88	14·56
1944	655	42	6·41	6·90	7·5	1·15	9·52

TABLE IV.

Graded and Ungraded Milks (Tuberculosis Rate).

	TUBERCULIN TESTED	ACCREDITED	PASTEURISED	UNGRADED	TOTAL MILKS
Samples taken.. ..	36	61	225	815	1,137
Found to contain tubercle bacilli ..	—	6	—	60	66
Percentage	—	9·83	—	7·36	5·80

NOTE.—The tuberculosis rate for “Accredited” milk given above is apt to be rather misleading. It does not represent truly the amount of tubercle bacilli found in this grade of milk, inasmuch as a large quantity of milk from “Accredited” herds is sold as ordinary ungraded milk and is, therefore, included in the “Ungraded Milk” figure.

TABLE V.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and Milk and Dairies Orders.

Registered farm premises and dairies, 31st December, 1944	118
Registered milk shops, 31st December, 1944	781
Persons registered for the sale of milk in properly sealed bottles, 31st December, 1944	1,330
Visits to farms, dairies, milk shops, etc., by Milk Control Inspectors, 31st December, 1944	3,558
Applications for registration approved	2
Applications for registration refused	—

TABLE VI.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1941.

Licences issued during the year.

Producer's licence to use the designation " Tuberculin Tested "	1
Dealer's licence to use the designation " Tuberculin Tested "	7
Producer's licence to use the designation " Accredited "	11
Dealer's licence to use the designation " Accredited "	2
Dealer's licence to use the designation " Pasteurised "—	
(a) Pasteurising establishments	13
(b) Shops	3
Supplementary licence to use the designation " Tuberculin Tested " ..	1
Supplementary licence to use the designation " Accredited "	1
Supplementary licence to use the designation " Pasteurised "	5

WORK OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTORS.

The following statement indicates the work done by the two Special Inspectors.

Number of visits *re*

Infectious Disease	34
Food Poisoning	18
Food Contamination	4
Water Supply	10
Vermin—Infested premises	120
Institutions	79
	— 199
Nursing Homes	30
Ventilation	9
Swimming Baths	100
Export of Washed Rags	5
Public Health Exhibitions	98
Public Health Lectures	19
Massage or Special Treatment Establishments	236
Steam Disinfector Tests	28
Civil Defence Depots	8

Number of tests of water applied at swimming baths	118
--	-----

Number of tests applied to steam disinfectors	42
---	----

Swimming Baths.

The necessary supervision was continued to ensure a proper standard of cleanliness and purity of the water in the swimming baths at the 10 Corporation and 6 privately owned establishments in use. 100 visits were made and the water sampled for bacteriological examination, whilst tests were applied for acidity-alkalinity and free residual chlorine.

Insect Pests.

Recommendations contained in a report in the Monthly Bulletin of the Ministry of Health and the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service, on the control of *monomorium pharaonis* (Pharaoh's ant) in hospitals and institutions were applied at Crumpsall and Withington Hospitals in conjunction with measures previously in use. The measures are similar in that they depend on the cumulative toxic effect of a poison with an attractant to exterminate not only the foraging worker ants, but also, what is more important, the larvae and queens forming the colonies in the usually inaccessible nests concealed in the structure of the buildings. The comparative results obtained indicated that the Ministry's recommendations and those previously applied were equally effective, provided that continuity of close application was obtained.

The practicability of adopting alternative, less labour-consuming methods of control, in particular the use of dichlordiphenyltrichlorethane (D.D.T.) as a contact insecticide with an exceptionally prolonged residual toxicity is being explored.

The Special Inspectors continued to be called upon to advise with regard to the eradication of insect pests in domestic business premises.

Steam Disinfection.

There are 8 high pressure steam disinfectors at the various municipal hospitals and the Disinfection Station in the City area, which are used for the disinfection and disinfestation of bedding and clothing. To supplement the periodical checking of the mechanical efficiency of these plants arrangements were made for cultural tests to be applied under conditions of normal usage. Series of cultures of *B. anthracis*, *B. mesentericus*, and *B. subtilis* prepared by the Crumpsall Pathological Laboratory were used and the results demonstrated the need for such a complementary measure to ensure the effective operation of all the plants. These tests now continue as a routine measure.

Establishments for Massage or Special Treatment.

The powers and duties of the Manchester City Council under Part IX. of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1924, and the byelaws made thereunder, for Establishments for Massage or Special Treatment, were transferred from the Watch Committee to the Public Health Committee on 1st February, 1944.

During the year 236 visits have been made to the 107 licensed establishments. The requirements of the byelaws were checked regarding the exhibition of scale of fees, records of treatment given and staffs employed. The treatment-rooms and equipment were also inspected for general cleanliness and satisfactory hygienic conditions. Three new applications were made during the period and licences granted for chiropody treatment in each case.

SANITARY SECTION.

Food Supervision.

Adulteration of Food and Drugs.

Samples obtained (representing 141 different articles of food and drugs)	3,554
Samples contravening the Food and Drugs Act and Regulations (equivalent to 6·13 per cent. of the total samples)	218
Milk samples analysed	1,677
Milk samples adulterated or unsatisfactory (equivalent to 10·85 per cent. of the samples analysed)	182

A large number of the adulterations were not serious infringements of the food and drugs enactments and these cases were suitably dealt with by cautionary letters.

There was an increase, however, in the number of cases where the offences were sufficiently serious to warrant prosecution. This was most marked in relation to samples other than of milk and there is evidence that substitute commodities are being offered to the public which are not what they purport to be. The Government has been alive to this state of affairs, which is partly attributable to limitation of food supplies during the war. During 1944 legislation was passed under the Emergency Powers (Defence) Acts, 1939/40, and the Defence (Sale of Food) Regulations 1943, dealing with the labelling and advertising of food and prescribing standards for certain foods. This legislation comprises :—

Labelling of Food Order, 1944.

Food Standards (General Provisions) Order, 1944.

Food Standards (Baking Powder and Golden Raising Powder) Order, 1944.

Food Standards (Shredded Suet) Order, 1944.

Food Standards (Self-Raising Flour) Order, 1944.

Food Standards (Mustard No. 2) Order, 1944.

Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1944.

Year	Percentage of samples adulterated or unsatisfactory	
	Milk samples	All foods and drugs
1940.. .. .	6·04	3·27
1941.. .. .	9·73	4·91
1942.. .. .	12·69	6·65
1943.. .. .	12·94	6·24
1944.. .. .	10·85	6·13

Legal proceedings were instituted in connection with 19 adulterated samples as under:—

Article	No. of Cases	Nature of Irregularity	Result of Legal Proceedings
Milk	9	Added water	Fines imposed in seven instances, totalling £45. Two cases dismissed.
Milk	2	Added water and fat deficiency	Cases dismissed.
Essence of pennyroyal	1	Was essence of peppermint..	Fined £2.
Pressed beef .. .	1	Contained 200 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts	Case dismissed.
Vinegar	1	11.5 per cent. deficient in acetic acid	Fined £1.
Whiskey	2	Added water	Fine of £5 imposed in one instance. In the other case defendant was bound over in his own recognizances in the sum of £10.
Rum	2	Added water	Fines imposed, totalling £15.
Gin	1	Added water	Fined £10.

Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, 1925—1927.

All samples governed by the Regulations were examined by the Public Analyst for evidence of preservatives.

An informal sample of coffee and chicory extract was reported to bear a label which was not in accordance with the Regulations and the manufacturers undertook to alter the label accordingly.

A formal sample of pressed beef contained 200 parts of sulphur dioxide per million parts. Legal proceedings were instituted but the case was dismissed by the magistrates.

Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923—1927.

Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923—1927.

17 samples of condensed milk were examined and 14 samples of dried milk. None contravened the regulations.

Artificial Cream—Section 28, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Registered premises at 31st December, 1944 2

The Synthetic Cream (Restriction) Order, 1940, made by the Minister of Food, came into force on 9th December, 1940, and prohibits the manufacture of artificial cream.

Registration of Factories and Wholesale Premises.

Section 34, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Margarine factories : number on register	1
Wholesale dealers in margarine	103
Butter factories	2
Visits paid to registered premises	103

Food Preparation Premises.

Sections 13 and 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Registered premises at 31st December, 1944	450
--	-----

One or more of the following foods are prepared at the registered premises :—

Sausages, potted meat, brawn, roast and boiled ham, pressed, pickled, cooked, etc., beef and tongue, roast pork, bacon, boiled shell fish, fish pastes, pickled fish, pickled onions.

Inspections	746
Minor defects or dirty conditions remedied	14

Having regard to the limitation of supplies of building materials it has not been practicable during the war period to enforce compliance in a number of instances with all the department's requirements under section 13, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, and the question of registration of the premises concerned is in abeyance for the time being.

There were no prosecutions.

Bakehouses.

Inspections	2,269
Bakehouses on the register on 1st January, 1944—	
Above ground	503
Basement	4
	507
Registered	8
Removed from register	6
On register at 31st December, 1944—	
Above ground	508
Basement	1
	509
Sanitary defects remedied after cautions	11
Dirty conditions remedied after cautions	65
Applications for registration of new bakehouses	7
Applications approved, subject to fulfilment of requirements of the Medical Officer of Health	7

An examination of the four basement bakehouses in the City was made as required by Section 54 of the Factories Act, 1937. These premises were reported to be unsuitable as regards construction, height, light, and ventilation, and in each case a notice was served on the occupier revoking the certificate of suitability. As a result, baking was discontinued in three basement bakehouses and in the remaining case an extension of time was granted to enable the occupier to secure alternative above-ground premises.

There were no prosecutions.

Restaurant and Cafe Kitchens.

Restaurant and cafe kitchens recorded in the department at the 31st December, 1944	298
Inspections	1,975
Minor defects or dirty conditions remedied after cautions	101

In addition to the above 561 inspections were made of factory canteens in the City. There are 122 such canteens recorded in the department and at 17 of them the requirements of Section 13, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, were fulfilled after specifications had been sent to the occupiers. The remainder were structurally satisfactory.

Butchers' Shops and Bacon Stores.

Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924—1935.

Inspections	1,012
Defects or dirty conditions remedied after cautions ..	16

Sale of Food in Shops.

Section 13, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

Inspections	1,168
Defects or dirty conditions remedied after cautions ..	8

Sale of Food on Open sites.

Byelaws—section 70, Manchester Corporation Act, 1934.

Open sites in the City used for the sale of food	7
Visits	80

Sale of Food from Hawkers' Barrows.

Section 66, Manchester Corporation Act, 1934.

Inspections of hawkers' barrows <i>re</i> display of name and address of vendor of food	474
Cautionary letters sent and complied with	31

Section 66 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1934, requires hawkers of food to have their names and addresses legibly inscribed on the barrows, vehicles, baskets, etc., used by them for vending food. The Corporation have no power to prohibit unsuitable persons from selling food in this manner or to forbid the use of unsatisfactory premises for food storage by this class of hawker.

Additional powers are required to enable hawkers of food and their premises to be registered by the Corporation and to refuse or revoke such registrations in cases where persons or premises are unsuitable.

Houses Let-in-Lodgings.

Houses-let-in-lodgings at 31st December, 1944 (including 333 houses which are "farmed")	898
Inspections made with respect to compliance with the byelaws	9,029
Infringements of the byelaws remedied as a result of verbal cautions	127
Preliminary notices served to cleanse the premises ..	74
Preliminary notices complied with	64
Statutory notices served to cleanse the premises	35
Statutory notices complied with	32

Common Lodging Houses.

On 31st December, 1944, the accommodation afforded at common lodging houses in the City, including those where registration has been renewed and premises where work is in progress prior to renewal, was as follows :—

Type	Premises	Registered accommodation
Males.. .. .	16	2,497
Females	2	243
Total	18	2,740

Satisfactory conditions have been maintained as far as possible having regard to the existing byelaws which, adopted in 1912, are deficient in many important features. Consideration has been given to the adoption of new byelaws but the Ministry of Health has advised that no application should be made for confirmation during the war period.

During the year 2 common lodging houses for males and 1 for females were discontinued. 612 inspections were made and dirty conditions were remedied after cautions in 9 instances.

Caravans and Similar Structures.

There are a number of sites in the City on which are small colonies of caravans and similar structures which afford very primitive accommodation. The Corporation have power to control this method of housing under section 18 of the Manchester Corporation Act, 1891. The administration of these powers is the function of the Town Planning and Buildings Committee, to whom reports have been referred regarding seven unauthorised structures. There are also limited powers to prevent certain nuisances by virtue of byelaws made under section 9 of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885.

Number of sites	61
Number of caravans or similar structures	163
Number of sites inspected	154

The conditions under which the van dwellers live are unsatisfactory but the solution to the problem appears to be the provision of adequate housing accommodation.

Rent Restriction Acts.

26 applications were received from tenants for certificates that houses in their occupation were not in a reasonable state of repair. Certificates were issued in 20 cases. In 4 instances no further action was necessary as the work involved at the houses was effected within a short time of the receipt of the applications. One house was deemed to be in a reasonable state of repair and a certificate was not granted. The remaining application related to furnished rooms in a house let in lodgings. In this case no certificate was issued as the Rent Acts are not applicable to houses or parts of houses let furnished.

Canal Boats.

There were 188 canal boats on the register at 31st December, 1944. Of this number 179 were horse-drawn and 9 were oil driven.

Inspections	1,247
Infringements of the Regulations reported	29

Infringements dealt with by caution:—

Verbal cautions with respect to dirty conditions, temporary overcrowding, failure to register, and defaced markings	12
Complied with	9

The unsatisfactory standards of general living conditions on canal boats and the permissive nature of the existing Regulations in relation to children continue to give cause for concern.

Water Supplies.

The sources of the town's water supply are impounding reservoirs in the Lake District and the Longdendale Valley on the borders of Yorkshire and Derbyshire. The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Practically all the premises in the City are supplied from the town's mains. The few exceptions are 2 cottages in Crumpsall served by a spring and a few houses in Wythenshawe which are dependent upon supply from wells.

Town's Water.

Regular samples are taken for the bacteriological examination of the raw water and of the treated water going into supply by the Waterworks Department. Out of 490 samples of water going into supply, 454 were found free of coliform bacteria. The analyses of routine samples by chemical examination have proved to be satisfactory. In addition to the supervision exercised by the Waterworks Department, the Public Health Department have taken 79 samples for bacteriological examination, of which 74 were found to be free from coliform bacteria, and 74 samples were also taken for chemical examination and the results proved to be satisfactory.

Information with regard to analyses is exchanged with the Waterworks Department on a reciprocal basis.

All town's water is treated with hydrated lime, which has proved effective in limiting the maximum lead content in samples given overnight contact with lead pipes to about .25 parts per million.

It has been found impracticable to prevent access of seagulls to the larger service reservoirs. Pollution from this source is dealt with by chlorination at the outlets to the reservoirs.

Standpipes are not used for the supply of water to any premises except in case of emergency.

Well Water.

17 wells in the Wythenshawe district provide the supply of water for 24 houses. The use of 1 well supplying 1 house was discontinued during the year and town's water laid on.

Only 2 of the wells, supplying 2 houses, are considered to be satisfactory. The remaining 15 wells which supply 22 houses are so distant from the town's mains as to make the provision of piped water impracticable. The tenants of these houses have been advised to boil all water intended for drinking purposes.

Sanitary Conveniences.

(A) *At Parks, Cemeteries, Open Spaces.*

Inspections made to secure cleanliness and freedom from nuisance	622
Defects remedied as a result of departmental action ..	43

(B) *Public Conveniences.*

There are 143 conveniences under the control of the department with provision as shown :—

Males—

Urinal, watercloset, washing, and parcels accommodation	8
Urinal, watercloset, and washing accommodation ..	7
Urinal and watercloset accommodation	23
Urinal accommodation	73
Total	<u>111</u>

Females—

Watercloset, washing, and parcels accommodation ..	10
Watercloset and washing accommodation	11
Watercloset accommodation	11
Total	<u>32</u>

The erection of temporary public conveniences for males and females, at the corner of Princess Road and Barlow Moor Road, West Didsbury, was commenced during the year. The accommodation to be provided comprises the following:—

Males—2 waterclosets, urinal stalls, and 1 lavatory basin.

Females—3 waterclosets and 1 lavatory basin.

There was an expenditure of £25,294 on public conveniences and receipts amounted to £8,383.

Schools.

There were 372 visits to schools, mainly in connection with nuisances, drainage work, and watercloset accommodation.

Atmospheric Pollution.

Smoke Abatement.

Timed observations taken	415
Revealing black smoke two minutes and over in half-hour periods	91
Revealing smoke other than black, and causing nuisance	—
Revealing black smoke under two minutes	187
Not revealing black smoke (taken upon complaints) ..	132
Revealing smoke, other than black, not in such quantity as to be a nuisance	1
Exempted chimneys revealing black smoke two minutes and over	3
Exempted chimneys revealing black smoke under two minutes	1
Amount of black smoke observed in minutes	857·5
Average amount of black smoke observed (in minutes) per observation revealing black smoke	3·04
Complaints received from all sources	26
Visits to works <i>re</i> smoke abatement	561
Premises where inspector recommended plant to be altered, improved, or repaired	17
Premises where plant was found to have been repaired as a result of inspector's recommendations	5
Cases reported to Committee	91
Cases cautioned or excused by Committee	67
Statutory notices served	15
Magistrates' Orders granted	2
Cases where penalties were imposed by the Magistrates	6
Amount of penalties	£14
Cases dismissed by the Magistrates	1
Statutory notices expiring without further action ..	11
Statutory orders lapsing for various reasons	5
Approximate number of chimneys	1,352

Causes to which smoke emissions were attributed.

Of the 91 cases reported to the Committee where chimneys emitted smoke for two minutes or over in the half-hour period, the nuisance was found to be due to the undermentioned causes :—

Bad firing	49
Bad firing and defects in plant	6
Bad firing and unsuitable fuel	7
Bad firing and breakdown in plant	2
Unsuitable fuel	19
Unsuitable fuel and defects in plant	2
Structural defects in plant	6

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Manchester has taken a leading part in smoke abatement for many years ; in fact its first smoke inspector was appointed over 80 years ago (1864). At the present time there are four full-time smoke inspectors employed by the Public Health Committee. Apart from the work of these inspectors in enforcing the smoke abatement provisions of the Public Health Acts, their advice has been much appreciated by owners of steam raising plants. In many instances not only has smoke emission been prevented as a result of suggestions by the inspectors, but operating efficiency has been improved and economies effected in fuel consumption.

The Corporation have long held the view that smoke abatement is a matter for regional rather than local control, and was active in 1924 in the formation of the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee. One of this Committee's objectives was within sight of attainment when the war commenced—the establishment of a statutory joint board in South East Lancashire for the purpose of administering smoke abatement legislation. At this stage 22 local authorities, including Manchester, had agreed to join the proposed board and four had signified conditional assent.

In the educational sphere the Regional Committee, though operating on a voluntary basis, has done good work in organising courses for boiler firemen, supervisors and executives concerned with the management of boiler plant. These courses have been well attended and the Committee has awarded certificates to candidates successfully completing the examination.

The Public Health Committee's interest in the abolition of smoke is exemplified in other directions. Just prior to the outbreak of war it considered a suggestion by the National Smoke Abatement Society regarding the establishment of a smokeless zone in the City. A survey made of an area of 104 acres in the centre of the City revealed some interesting facts with reference to plant and appliances and their smoke producing potentialities. (Full details of this survey are given in the Annual Health Report, 1938.) It was clearly demonstrated that the establishment of a smokeless zone in the area concerned was a practical proposition, but the war prevented further consideration and exploration of this matter.

Manchester has a further interest in smoke abatement through its co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the investigation of atmospheric pollution. The Corporation maintains seven deposit gauges and three sulphur estimation apparatuses in various parts of the City.

Shops Acts, 1912—1936.

Shops Act, 1912.

Orders made by the City Council for exemption from compulsory closing or for "fixing the closing day" or for "fixing the closing hours"	46
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Shops Act, 1934, Section 10.

Visits by shops inspectors for the purposes of the Act	2,069
Kata thermometer readings taken in connection with conditions of ventilation and temperature in shops	18
Minor defects or dirty conditions remedied as a result of verbal cautions	11
Inspections of shops for all purposes	2,636
Shops on register at 31st December, 1944	19,134

Offences against the Shops Acts.

Offence	Intimations sent	* Intimations complied with
Failure to exhibit prescribed form <i>re</i> assistants' half holiday	62	58
Failure to exhibit notices and keep prescribed records <i>re</i> employment of young persons	41	39
Failure to exhibit prescribed form <i>re</i> seats for female assistants	52	48
Failure to exhibit prescribed form and keep prescribed records <i>re</i> Sunday trading	1	1
Totals	156	146

* Includes some intimations sent in 1943.

Tips.

Total tips in use in the City at 31st December, 1944	56
Total inspections of tips	302
Tips at which unsatisfactory conditions were remedied	6

Stables.

Stables in the City at 31st December, 1944	796
Accommodation provided 3,354 horses and 15 ponies	
Inspections	2,060
Minor defects remedied on request	1
Dirty conditions or the removal of manure effected after verbal caution	11

Rag Flock Acts, 1911—1928.

Visits to premises where rag flock is made, used, or likely to be used ..	569
Statutory samples obtained	73
Samples which conformed to the prescribed standard of cleanliness ..	67
Samples which failed to conform to the prescribed standard of cleanliness	6
Cases not proceeded with because of insufficient evidence to prove that the material had been woven, knitted, or felted	1
Cases reported to the Committee	5
Cases in which the Committee ordered offender to be cautioned ..	1
Prosecutions instituted	4
Fines imposed	3
Dismissed	1

(in this case a summons was taken out by the supplier against the manufacturer who was fined £3.)

Total fines imposed	£15
Premises where rag flock is made	1
Known premises in the City where rag flock may be used in the manufacture of :—	
Bedding	29
Upholstery	67
Cushions	11
Total	108

A report upon the necessity for legislation to prevent the use of unclean fillings was considered by the Public Health Committee in November, 1944, and the following resolutions were subsequently confirmed by the City Council :—

1. That the Ministry of Health be again urged to implement legislation to ensure adequate cleanliness in all fillings used in the manufacture of bedding, upholstery, and other domestic articles.
2. That the Association of Municipal Corporations be requested to support this appeal to the Ministry of Health.
3. That copies of the report and resolutions be sent to the Manchester Members of Parliament with a request for support.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

(Part II. of the Poisons List.)

Applications for entry of names as listed sellers in local authority's list	49
Applications for retention of names in local authority's list	561
Applications <i>re</i> change of address of listed seller to be recorded in local authority's list	4
Amount of fees paid	£159
Premises where selling of poisons was discontinued	21
Visits for the purposes of the Act	1,372
Cautions complied with <i>re</i> unauthorised sale of poisons or selling poisons in containers improperly labelled	43

The local authority's list now contains the following particulars of listed sellers :—

Type of Business	Number of Sellers Listed
Grocers	291
Hardware dealers	172
Hairdressers	18
Drug Stores	26
Herbalists	9
Seedsmen	11
Horticultural and Agricultural Sundries	1
Florists	3
Miscellaneous	79
Total	610

HOUSING SURVEY SECTION.

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses.

Housing Act, 1936, Sections 25 and 11.

The restriction of clearance work by the Postponement of Works Order, 1939, still operates and has limited the extent of the section's activities in this phase of the work by preventing further areas being represented and further houses being erected for the tenants who would be displaced. There are 100 families in areas already confirmed by the Ministry still awaiting rehousing. Despite the restrictions, dilapidations, and dangerous conditions arising in many properties throughout the City have necessitated the vacation and demolition of the premises on the grounds of urgency and for the safety of the occupants. Great difficulty has been experienced by the Director of Housing in providing accommodation for these, but he has given such cases first priority and, by using houses reconditioned under Circular 2871 and vacancies as they occurred in existing Corporation estates, considerable progress has been made.

Details of the clearances effected during the year and of the general position under the Housing Acts, 1930—36, are given below :—

(1) *Confirmed Clearance Areas.*

These areas, containing originally 3,791 houses and 3,719 families, were confirmed by the Ministry of Health prior to 1939.

By the end of 1943, 3,663 houses had been vacated and 3,532 demolished. During the year 1944 a further 31 houses were vacated and 71 demolished. 21 of the families involved were rehoused by the Corporation and 10 made their own arrangements. 97 houses (containing 100 families) and 91 unoccupied houses remain in these areas awaiting clearance.

(2) *Areas awaiting confirmation, or awaiting representation.*

Action in regard to 10 areas, comprising 5,023 houses and 5,296 families, was halted by the Postponement Order. In these areas, due to dilapidations, 547 houses have been vacated and demolished leaving 4,476 houses (containing 4,745 families) awaiting attention at the end of 1943. During the year 1944 a further 205 houses (containing 211 families) have been vacated and 67 demolished by the owners. Of the 211 families involved, 190 had found their own alternative accommodation, whilst 21 were rehoused by the Corporation, leaving 4,409 houses and 4,534 families to be dealt with at the end of 1944.

Included in the above is a block of 142 old flats which formerly housed 141 families. The dangerous condition of the building called for priority of treatment and, as the owner did not oppose clearance, application was made to the Ministry of Health for confirmation of that portion of Oldham Road (No. 17) Clearance Order. This is still awaited. In the meantime the dwellings have been vacated by 116 families who have found their own alternative accommodation and 21 families have been rehoused by the Housing Department. Four of the flats are still occupied. Each of the tenants have had several offers of alternative accommodation but have refused them and, until their removal, demolition of the premises cannot be carried out.

(3) *Individual Unfit Houses.*

55 houses had been represented as unfit under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, and were waiting demolition at the end of 1943. During 1944 a further 79 houses have been represented and vacated on the grounds of imminent danger. 102 have been demolished during the year. 55 families were displaced—14 made their own arrangements for alternative accommodation and 41 were rehoused by the Housing Department.

The following table shows the total clearances effected under the Housing Acts, 1930-36, from 1933 to 1944, the work of the past year being shown separately :—

Clearance Areas, etc. Progress Report, 1933—1944.

	Number of Houses in Areas	HOUSES VACATED			HOUSES DEMOLISHED			Number of Families in Areas	FAMILIES MOVED			FAMILIES MOVED DURING 1944			
		Total to Dec., 1943	During 1944	Balance out-standing	Total to Dec., 1943	During 1944	Balance out-standing		By Corpora-tion	Own Account	Total to 1943	By Corpora-tion	Own Account	Total	Balance out-standing
Clearance areas confirmed and completed	5107	5107	..	..	5107	..	..	5738	4344	1394	5738	..	..	..	..
Areas confirmed, not com-pleted	3791	3663	31	97	3532	71	188	3719	2780	808	3588	21	10	31	100
Areas represented awaiting confirmation	4408	458	188	3762	458	50	3900	4625	..	460	460	21	172	193	3972
Areas inspected not represented.. ..	615	89	17	509	89	17	509	671	..	91	91	..	18	18	562
Individual unfit houses ..	297	211	79	7	163	102	32	238	124	52	176	41	14	55	7
	14218	9528	315	4375	9349	240	4629	14991	7248	2805	10053	83	214	297	4641
		9843 + 4375			9589 + 4629			10053			10053 + 297			+ 4641	
		14218			14218									14991	

Abatement of Overcrowding.

Housing Act, 1936, Section 58, &c.

There were 385 houses reported as overcrowded at the end of 1943. During this year a further 40 cases have been reported. Owing to the priority given to tenants from dangerous properties it has only been possible to secure abatement in 27 cases, leaving 398 cases outstanding at the end of 1944.

The 27 cases relieved consist of 16 families (106 persons) who made their own arrangements and 11 families (93 persons) moved to Corporation houses.

In only one case was it necessary to arrange disinfestation of furniture and effects at Monsall Disinfecting Station.

The following table in the form required by the Ministry shows the present position :—

(a)	(i)	Dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year (1944)	..	398
	(ii)	Families dwelling therein	.. .. .	408
	(iii)	Persons dwelling therein	.. .. .	3,062
(b)		New cases of overcrowding reported during the year..	..	40
(c)	(i)	Cases of overcrowding relieved during the year (1944)		27
	(ii)	Persons concerned in such cases	.. .. .	199
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	.. .. .	—

Eradication of Vermin, &c.

Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 83—85.

(A) *Vermin infested premises.*

Fewer complaints have been received during the year, both from Corporation tenants and those in privately-owned dwelling houses. All complaints have been investigated. 174 cases proved to be minor infestations only and suitable control measures were advised. In 8 of these cases fumigation with HCN was carried out. 255 cases proved to be of a serious nature, and in these cases letters were written to the owner advising fumigation. As a result 170 cases were fumigated with HCN. Other remedial measures were used at the remaining 85 cases, either by the owner or the tenant.

A further 78 cases of infestation occurred at business premises, and advice was given on repressive and eradictory measures. 19 premises were fumigated with HCN and suitable repressive measures carried out at the remainder, including, in many cases, steam disinfestation of firewatchers' beds and bedding.

183 Corporation houses were reported as verminous; 79 of these were fumigated with HCN, 74 with Cimex, and the remainder treated by other methods. The vermin concerned included bed bugs, fleas, *niptus*, and cock-roaches.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry, the following table summarises the work done :—

Premises found to be verminous	Control measures advised	Fumigation with HCN	Other methods of treatment
Privately-owned houses:			
Minor infestations	174	8	166 { Sulphur dioxide.
Serious infestations	255	170	85 { Chlorinated washes.
			{ Insecticidal spraying.
Corporation houses	183	79	{ 74 Cimex.
			{ 30 Other methods.
Business premises:			
Minor infestations	64	6	58 { Spraying and washes
Serious infestations	14	13	1 {
	690	276	414

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 84, and Housing Act, 1936, Section 17.

(B) *Furniture and Effects.*

To minimise the risk of transfer of infestation on removal from verminous premises to either Corporation or privately-owned houses, removals by the Corporation contractor are arranged. This enables the furniture and effects to be fumigated with HCN during the removal and before delivery to the new address. In cases from clearance areas or individual houses the Corporation meets the whole cost, but tenants of houses outside these areas who avail themselves of this facility are required to pay 40/- towards the cost of removal, the fumigation being done by the Corporation contractor at Monsall Disinfecting Station at public expense in accordance with Section 84.

The removals effected during the year are set out below :—

From individual unfit houses and clearance areas to Corporation houses	83
From houses outside clearance areas to Corporation houses ..	103
From overcrowded houses to Corporation houses	1
Private removals at request of tenant, when fumigation of furniture and effects is requested	26
	<u>213</u>

Billeting Surveys.

A complete re-survey of the housing accommodation of the City has been made during the year to ascertain the accommodation available on a voluntary and on a compulsory basis. This survey also enabled statistics to be prepared showing the number of houses in the City, the number of rooms they contained, the extent to which they were occupied, and the accommodation still available.

Extensive use was made of the survey in billeting the evacuees from the London area and the south during the renewal of aerial warfare in July, 1944, and also in the billeting of war workers transferred to this area by the Ministry of Labour. The information has been used, also, for the preliminary search for billets for the United States forces who were, for a few months, located in the area.

In four selected wards in the City a special additional enquiry was made to ascertain the number of persons absent from home on National Service and in the forces, so as to form an estimate of the number of persons who might be expected to return to the City on the cessation of hostilities for whom accommodation would have to be provided in post-war reconstruction schemes. This information was obtained at the request of the City Surveyor and has been used by him in his estimates of the post-war population and family groupings.

Evacuees.

The City became a reception area for evacuees from London and the South in July, 1944. A special canvas of billets was made for which the staff was augmented by 150 volunteers from various Corporation departments. As a result of this and voluntary offers from the public, addresses for 11,865 billetees were obtained and supplied in districts to the Billeting Officers who were operating under the direction of the Chief Billeting Officer, Social Welfare Department.

The offers to accommodate unaccompanied children were greatly in excess of arrivals and much disappointment was felt by the public on that account. On the other hand, the offers of accommodation for mothers and children were insufficient to meet the demand, particularly where large families were included in the arrivals. In general the public responded well to the appeal for shelter for these unfortunate people.

Compulsory Billeting.

The Chief Billeting Officer (the Director of Social Welfare) reported difficulty in placing some of the evacuees (large families and expectant mothers) and asked for lists of houses where compulsory billeting could be enforced. 2,262 addresses were supplied where tenants had the accommodation but were unwilling to accept billetees. Compulsory powers were used and in some cases vacant houses were requisitioned. There were only two appeals to the tribunal against enforced billeting—one successful on account of old age and illness.

In all, 1902 official evacuees were accommodated—500 under 5 years of age, 764 of school age, 558 adults. Unofficial evacuees to the number of 6,100 were also accommodated during this period.

Welfare of Evacuees.

The routine visiting of the evacuees in their billets was carried out by the health visitors of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, who kept a general supervision over their health and comfort. The Emergency Committee, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, authorised the appointment by the Medical Officer of Health of a Welfare Officer who acted as a liaison officer between the Public Health Department's visitors and the various local and

national agencies catering for the welfare of the mothers and children. A corresponding appointment by the Social Welfare Department has enabled this aspect of the work to be well covered, with mutual benefit to the evacuees and the householders. Problems in connection with health were dealt with by the health visitors whilst difficulties with regard to finances, clothing, the supervision of difficult children, claims for compensation for damage to various articles, the comfort of elderly persons, and arrangements for social and recreational facilities have been effectively dealt with by the two welfare Officers.

Billeting of War Workers.

During the year calls have been made by the Ministry of Labour for over 3,000 billets for transferred war workers coming into the City. The distinctive feature of this type of billeting is that, unlike that for the billeting of evacuees, the householder is required to provide bed, bedding, and accommodation, together with two meals per day and three at weekend. Accommodation was found for over 3,000 workers. The number who actually arrived under official transfers was 2,596. These were satisfactorily billeted in 2,560 billets—all on a voluntary basis.

General Housing Position in the City.

The information obtained during the billeting survey has given an indication of the general housing position. The number of houses in the City at December, 1944, was 200,908, of which 192,938 were occupied and 7,970 were vacant.

Many of the occupied houses were not occupied to capacity, taking as the basis one person per habitable room, *e.g.*, 6-roomed house was taken as capable of housing 6 persons. Tables have been prepared from the survey showing the number of houses under-occupied to the extent of three or more persons. It shows a large capacity to accommodate without overcrowding returning ex-service men and persons directed to war work where they are returning to homes already established.

The vacant houses were classified as "habitable" or "not habitable." This classification was made by the temporary billeting staff and bears no relation to Housing Act standards, but may be regarded as a classification of the houses from external appearances, as viewed by ordinary citizens. Of the 7,970 vacant houses, 4,335 were considered habitable and 3,635 not habitable. The majority of them were in Central Areas or Clearance or proposed Clearance Areas, the figures being :—

	Central or within Clearance, etc., Areas	Outside Central or Clearance, etc., Areas	Totals
Habitable	2,582	1,753	4,335
Not habitable	3,067	568	3,635
Totals	5,649	2,321	7,970

The houses in the City were also classified according to the number of bedrooms each contained. Owing to the difficulty of gaining access to some of the vacant houses the list is not complete, but so far as this was possible the result is shown below:—

AREAS	1 Bedroom	2 Bedrooms	3 Bedrooms	4 Bedrooms	5 Bedrooms	6 Bedrooms	Over 6 Bedrooms	Totals
Northern	795	28,360	18,874	1,684	730	234	71	50,748
Eastern	338	26,082	11,849	759	142	37	17	39,224
Central	1,425	16,939	5,252	1,543	473	233	132	25,997
Southern	1,753	18,692	46,271	6,996	3,457	982	531	78,682
Totals	4,311	90,073	82,246	10,982	4,802	1,486	751	194,651
Percentage	2.215	46.274	42.253	5.642	2.467	.763	.386	100%

The distribution of population in the various polling districts and wards of the City has been ascertained, both as to tenants, families, and lodgers or lodger-families, giving the number of children under 14 in these two groups. The total population living in the houses at the time of the survey was shown to be 626,739 persons, made up as follows :—

		Total	Grand Total
Tenant families	Adult persons	460,319	
	Children under 14	129,714	
		590,033	
Lodgers or lodger families	Adult persons	32,894	
	Children under 14	3,812	
		36,706	
			626,739

The lodgers and lodger-families included billetees who were transferred war workers, forces billeted in private billets, and evacuees. These figures do not include approximately 7,250 persons resident in hostels, hotels, lodging houses, or institutions to whom ration books, etc., have been issued by the Manchester Food Office.

During the survey the number of houses in which baths were fitted was ascertained as 114,372, or 59 per cent. of the occupied houses. The percentage varies greatly in the various areas of the City, *e.g.*, Northern Area 57.7 per cent., Eastern Area 35.8 per cent., Central Area 15.6 per cent., Southern Area 85.9 per cent. The increase in the number of houses with baths as compared with the previous ascertainment is due to houses with baths formerly vacant now being brought into occupation by reconditioning work.

All the above information has been tabulated in Polling Districts within each ward, and the ward totals carried to area totals, and a grand total for the whole City. The information has been extensively used in the City Surveyor's calculations for the post-war redevelopment plan of Manchester.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Infestation Order, 1943.

Complaints.

The Rat Officers are responsible for carrying out primary investigations into complaints in order to ascertain the cause of infestation and, to achieve this, it has been necessary to inspect properties, whether dwelling-houses or business premises, on a system of block control.

1944 has been a record year from the point of view of the number of complaints dealt with. Poster displays and press advertisements have resulted in more complaints being received during 1944 than during any other year since 1927.

As a result of the high proportion of derelict property, bomb-damaged premises, and uncleared sites of bombed property conditions are worse now from a dilapidation point of view than at any other period during the operation of the Act. This has made for a substantial increase in the number of infestations, resulting in 635 complaints of the presence of rats or mice, affecting altogether 1,871 premises. Not all of these are primary complaints. Due to changing conditions, breakdowns in sewers and drains, and worn-out proofing measures a certain proportion of them refer to premises at which infestation has previously occurred. There were 41 such "recurrence" cases, affecting 91 premises. The remaining 594 complaints affect 1,780 premises where infestation has occurred for the first time during 1944.

Conditions Found.

Infestation at these, 1,780 premises may be classified as follows: —

Rat Infestation	Mice Infestation	No visible evidence of rats or mice
1,432	219	59

At 570 (approximately 40 per cent.) of the 1,432 rat-infested premises, rats had obtained access to the interior of the building, while at the remaining 862 (approximately 60 per cent.) infestation was confined to yards, passages, land, and gardens.

Causes of Infestation.

There are a number of factors associated with each individual property which, taken either singly or in conjunction, may be responsible for infestation, and these must be located and remedied before a clearance can be expected. The largest single cause of infestation is defective or disused drains and sewers, which were responsible for just over half (53·5 per cent.) of total infestation. In other cases the trouble arises from defects in structure, the nature of business carried on, open or culverted watercourses, bombed sites and the close proximity of tips, refuse-dumps, etc.

Nature of Business carried on at Infested Premises.

The nature of business carried on is directly responsible for more than 10 per cent. of total infestation. Rodents are attracted to premises where food is prepared, stored, or sold—cafes, restaurants, storage warehouses, and food distributing premises. They are found nesting in one part of the building, destroying fabrics and feeding where there is food stored or where scrap food and food paper wrappings are negligently disposed of and not protected from rats. Rats are also sometimes brought into premises in consignments of merchandise.

Destruction.

Occupiers are encouraged to carry out destruction measures themselves, advice being given by the Rat Officers of the necessary measures to be taken. Consequently it is not possible to obtain the full total of rodents destroyed in the City, but only the total of cases brought to the notice of the Department. There is no doubt, however, that occupiers can be credited with the destruction of a large number of rats and mice, both in business premises and dwelling-houses.

Professional rat-catchers and rodent destruction companies are employed privately at a large number of premises within the City boundary on a yearly contract basis. Special forms are supplied to these firms by the Department, requesting them to supply information of their activities within the City and the approximate number of rats and mice destroyed.

Under the Infestation Order, 1943, six rodent operators are employed by the Department in order to conform with the requirements of the Ministry of Food (Infestation Branch). Destruction measures are carried out at the request of occupiers and are planned in accordance with the methods suggested by the Ministry, the occupiers paying for the service on a cost basis laid down by the Corporation. Methods are varied according to the type of premises infested. A good "pick-up" of dead rats has been recorded and this, combined with results of poison "takes," can be said to have accounted for approximately 19,000 rats and 5,260 mice. This is an important step towards limiting the rat population in Manchester, if the destruction of the potential breeding capacity of this stock is taken into account.

Corporation Departments have also carried out destruction measures in land, buildings and sewers under their control :—

Poison baits laid by Departments : 15,756

Poison baits "taken" by rodents : 11,125.

70·63 per cent. of baits laid were "taken."

Rodents destroyed by means other than poison : 1,692 rats, 225 mice.

The number of baits laid is largely determined by the number laid by the City Engineer's Department in routine baiting of manholes. During June/July no labour was available and since October normal baiting was suspended to fit in with the requirements of the Ministry of Food. Consequently the number of baits laid by the City Engineer's Department was 60 per cent. only of those laid in 1943, resulting in a corresponding reduction in the total number of baits laid by Corporation Departments as a whole. Nevertheless, the proportion of baits taken (70·63 per cent.) is only slightly less than that of 1943 (74·8 per cent.). (NOTE.—12,423 poison baits were laid in City sewers, of which 8,979 were "taken.")

LOCAL EMERGENCY ORGANISATION FOR THE NURSING PROFESSION.

(From Inception of Scheme to end of 1944.)

Administration and Organisation.

The Local Emergency Organisation for the Nursing Profession was set up in Manchester at the request of the Ministry of Health in February, 1939.

An advisory and consultative Committee was appointed at the same time and its recommendations were referred to the Medical Officer of Health for approval and necessary action. The administration of the Civil Nursing Reserve and of the nursing organisation generally is centred in the Health Visitors' Section of the Public Health Department and the Superintendent of Health Visitors is the Officer in charge.

Review of the Civil Nursing Reserve.

An analysis of the present membership of the Civil Nursing Reserve is as follows :—

Category	Total enrolments from February, 1939		Total cancellations from February, 1939		Total remaining effective at 31st December, 1944	
	Full-time mobile and immobile	Part time	Full-time mobile and immobile	Part time	Full-time mobile and immobile	Part time
Trained Nurses ..	340	84	271	68	69	16
Assistant Nurses ..	239	65	222	59	17	6
Nursing Auxiliaries..	1,700	4,819	1,469	4,557	231	262
Totals	2,279	4,968	1,962	4,684	317	284
	7,247		6,646		601	

Training of Nursing Auxiliaries.

The number of nursing auxiliaries who have completed the required course of instruction in First Aid, Home Nursing, and practical nursing in the wards of a hospital since the Local Emergency Organisation was set up in 1939, is 2,144. 129 courses were completed up to December, 1944, 23 of these being intensive courses of a fortnight's duration. 5 intensive courses were held in 1944. 66 candidates attended, 57 of whom were successful and called up for full-time service.

Allocation of Members of the Civil Nursing Reserve.

855 mobile members of the Civil Nursing Reserve have been trained and referred from the Manchester register to the Regional Pool maintained by the Regional Nursing Officer of the Ministry of Health. On 31st December, 1944, members of the Civil Nursing Reserve giving whole-time and part-time service were as follows:—

Hospitals under Emergency Scheme	..	..	..	409
Ambulance Train	..	..	..	15
Baguley Sanatorium	..	..	..	3
B.R.C.S. auxiliary hospitals	..	..	..	3
District Nursing	..	..	..	3
First Aid Posts	..	..	..	72
Male Nurses	..	..	..	1
Monsall Hospital	..	..	..	2
Other services	..	..	..	8
Park House and Withington Institution	..	..	..	21
Regional Blood Transfusion Depot	..	..	..	7
War-time Nurseries	..	..	..	32
Total	..	..	..	576

In addition to the figures already given, the following Civil Nursing Reserve members of other Local Emergency Organisations are giving whole-time service in Manchester Hospitals :—

9 trained nurses	}	Total 110.
5 assistant nurses		
96 nursing auxiliaries		

Liaison with the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Since the registration of women began in May, 1940, 481 girls and young women have been referred by the Ministry of Labour and National Service to the Local Emergency Organisation for nursing duties. Another 185 girls and young women have made direct application to the Nursing Office for training as student nurses.

The Ministry of Labour and National Service in April, 1943, established an Appointments Office for the recruitment and distribution of nurses and midwives. The Nursing Office within the Public Health Department works in close co-operation with this Appointments Office.

In order to relieve the serious shortage of trained nurses in certain essential fields, the Ministry of Labour and National Service in April, 1944, directed newly-qualified State Registered nurses and industrial nurses to the Civil Nursing Reserve for temporary duty in Emergency Hospitals. 14 such nurses were directed to Winwick, Baguley, and Parkside Emergency Hospitals.

Matrons' Selection Board.

This is a panel composed of the matrons of the nine casualty receiving hospitals in the City. Since the formation of the Local Emergency Organisation in 1939, there have been 118 meetings for the selection of candidates. Candidates, however, are now interviewed only by the Matron of the hospital which has agreed to organise a course of instruction.

Issue of Outdoor Uniform.

The number of outdoor uniforms issued to eligible members of the Civil Nursing Reserve since the Committee's inception is 679. Indoor uniform is issued to every member of the Reserve.

Chevrons for War Service and Wound Stripes.

The issue of war service chevrons and wound stripes is authorised to members of the Reserve wherever employed. Qualifying service is estimated from 3rd September, 1939. These are in addition to the yearly awards of red and blue stars and stripes which have now come to be recognised as denoting satisfactory service in the Reserve. 706 members have received such awards.

Future Developments in the Civil Nursing Reserve and the Recruitment of Nurses.

The Nurses Act, 1943, makes certain changes in the categories of members of the Civil Nursing Reserve. Trained nurses who failed to apply for State Registration when the register of Nurses was first established in 1923, may now apply to have their names entered on a List of Nurses. Assistant Nurses may apply for admission to the Roll of Assistant Nurses to be maintained by the General Nursing Council for England and Wales.

Training schemes for assistant nurses will also be established throughout the country and agencies for the supply of nurses to the public will be registered by the Local authority.

General Nursing Work of the Nursing Section.

(A) *Publicity.*

(i) *Mobile Nursing Exhibition.* During the year material illustrating nursing work has been lent, on request, to other local authorities and interested organisations for exhibition purposes.

The Education Department has now asked the Department to prepare a small mobile exhibition illustrating the training and work of nurses for circulation to various secondary and senior schools for girls. The exhibition is intended to provide a visual aid to the teaching of Local Government, but it is hoped also to stimulate interest among older girls in Nursing as a career. The exhibition will be ready for circulation early next year.

(ii) *Film Display.* The Education Department, in January, 1944, organised a film display of the film "The Lamp still Burns" to an audience of school-girls from all over the City. This was addressed by the Medical Officer of Health.

(B) *Nursing Recruitment.*

2,118 personal enquiries have been received in the Nursing Office of the Public Health Department since the beginning of 1943. These are from parents, teachers, and potential nurses and concern all aspects of the training and work of nurses.

The Nursing Reconstruction Committee set up by the Royal College of Nursing under the chairmanship of Lord Horder stated that the successful recruitment of nurses depends on the establishment of Nurse Recruitment Centres to supply information and to act as a public relations department for nursing. The Nursing Office within the Public Health Department, in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour and National Service, at present meets, to some extent, this need.

(C) *Nursing Education.*

The Rushcliffe Committee's recommendations on salaries and conditions of service within the nursing profession has standardised conditions throughout the country. The Horder Committee has now made far-reaching proposals concerning the future training of nurses. Before any revision of the basic general training of nurses can be introduced on the lines envisaged in the Horder Report, a supply of well-trained sister tutors is essential. With this in view the University of Manchester has been approached and the Faculty of Medicine has under consideration the organisation of a training course for hospital sister tutors in the City to begin in October, 1945.

(D) *Pre-Nursing Courses.*

The Nursing Office continues to co-operate with the Education Department in the planning of pre-nursing courses. These courses are designed to enable schoolgirls to "bridge the gap" between leaving school and entering hospital for training. Demonstrations of nursing procedures and visits of observation to the Preliminary Training Schools of the municipal hospitals are also to be arranged.

(E) *Special Talks on Nursing.*

The Superintendent of Health Visitors who is also Secretary of the Local Emergency Organisation has spoken on nursing subjects to meetings of the Federation of Business and Professional Women, the Federation of University Women, Student Nurses' Associations, and the Women for Westminster Association.

